

# LIBRARY OCCURRENT

ISSUED BY THE  
INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

VOL. 11, No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS

JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1933

## BOARD

DR. WILLIAM P. DEARING, OAKLAND CITY, *President*.  
WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, INDIANAPOLIS, *Vice-President*.  
MRS. W. R. DAVIDSON, EVANSVILLE, *Secretary*.  
MRS. FRANK J. SHEEHAN, GARY.  
CHARLES N. THOMPSON, INDIANAPOLIS.

## EXECUTIVE STAFF

LOUIS J. BAILEY, *Director*.  
MRS. MARIE LA GRANGE, *Reference*.  
EUNICE D. HENLEY, *Loan*.  
HAZEL B. WARREN, *Extension*.  
ESTHER U. MCNITT, *Indiana History*.  
NELLIE M. COATS, *Catalog*.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Selling the Public Library to the Public, by Judge Dan Pyle .....	74
Staff Spirit, by Eva R. Peck .....	78
A Letter of Historical Interest, by Mary Eileen Ahern .....	79
1933 District Meetings .....	81
Some Worthwhile New Books for Children, by Carrie E. Scott .....	91
Book Lists and News Notes .....	93
What Non-Fiction Shall We Buy in a Small Library, by Mable L. Deeds .....	98
News Notes from Indiana Libraries .....	103

Entered as second class matter June 13, 1911, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the act of July 16, 1894. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Sec. 1103, Acts of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 29, 1918.

Issued in January, April, July and October. Distributed free of charge in Indiana.

Public libraries are state authorized agencies, expressing a state policy. Their very existence indicates the state's recognition of education as a necessary and a continuing element in the permanence of democracy.

Two distinct processes are in constant operation in every society. One is the discovery or advancement of ideas, and the other is their diffusion and distribution among the masses. One is as important and as necessary as the other. Discoveries are usually made as a result of experimental endeavor. Research is one of the characteristics not alone of our age but of every generation. Always there are problems to be solved. Always men have sought a more efficient, a more satisfactory method of conducting the business of living.

But discovery is only half the process. To make the new ideas available for popular consumption is just as important. New information is being constantly added to our collection of human knowledge. And to bring this information within reach of the public is the function and purpose of the public library.

No other agency in the community has precisely the same function or can serve the same purpose. None other is both a reservoir and a fountain, preserving the values of the past and distributing them in the present.

Systems may change. Economic policy or social conditions may vary with each generation, but the quest for knowledge, the desire for information, will persist as a quality of human nature. The library exists to cultivate and develop that quality by supplying the materials for its satisfaction.

Shall we sacrifice culture to comfort? Shall we make material values more significant than culture? We answer this question in proportion as we continue to support, unhampered and unhindered, our educational institutions. Let us give to our library the devotion which it deserves in an enlightened and civilized community.

RABBI SAMUEL H. MARKOWITZ, Fort Wayne.

RECEIVED

AUG - 9 1933

O. S. U. LIBRARY

## SELLING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO THE PUBLIC

By Judge Dan Pyle, South Bend

Of the thousands of boys and girls who go to school, it is the privilege of but few of them to complete a university course. For the thousands and the great percentage who must remain at home the libraries furnish a substitute for the university education. We must recognize that libraries are differently equipped in reading material and a place for study. Nevertheless a well-managed library in any community will furnish a sufficient variety of books and magazines on most subjects connected with the average person's life work or avocation. The larger the library, of course, the larger the opportunity.

A check on the world's progress discloses that ideas are valuable things. To the shame of most of us the world's progress has been made from the products of a few minds. The most of us have been mere borrowers and followers. Ideas come to us, for most part, in one of three ways. By conversation, we receive our first ideas from the parents, teachers and members of the family and associates. These sources of information continue throughout life. The character of the ideas that we get from conversation depends upon the capacity of the minds furnishing the ideas and how well they are stored with information. Conversation accelerates the mind and makes it flexible to the reception of ideas, as well as the adjusting of ours to the ideas of others.

Another source of ideas comes from contemplation. In a moment of reflection and study ideas come to us as a flash, apparently from nowhere, yet original, real and substantial in kind. Many of the ideas born in this manner have been the source of humanity's progress. When Howe perceived that the eye of a needle in a sewing-machine would have to be at the point rather than at the head of the needle, the sewing-machine became a reality and woman's work was thereafter substantially lightened. When the Wright Brothers observed that the wings of an airplane must have a slight

curve in order to lift as the plane passed through the air, the means was born whereby humanity would be able to leave the ground and soar with the birds.

From another source we get the greatest number of our ideas and that is reading. A book contains the best ideas of the author on the subject of which he writes. Men and women die and their mental powers pass but the ideas they leave stored in books pass on to enrich the coming generation. By reading, therefore, we do not only store our minds from contributions of the living but the mental products of those who are dead. By storing our minds through the aid of books, we enliven and enrich our powers of conversation and render ourselves more capable of extending and receiving ideas with greater accuracy and quickness than from any other source. In other words, the intellectual world in the printed language we use, is ours for the pursuit.

The wide reader has an advantage of receiving ideas through contemplation for his mind is stored with ideas, suggestions, observations and deductions of others which, when used by him, are very apt to give birth to a new mental product, a thought new in design and potency. There may be a substitute for conversation but there is no substitute for reading. Reading stores the mind. Conversation and the interchange of thought kindles it to a flame. By the use of the ideas gained from conversation and those from books, in a moment of reflection we increase and improve our judgment and accuracy in making decisions. Many times we hear people speak of the great progress we have made in the last fifty years. No doubt, it could be traced to one great source, that is, universal education, and the extended use of the public library, the one establishment wherein thoughts are preserved and distributed to the advantage of all and the progress of our civilization.

The number of books and magazines that

are published annually in the English language staggers the imagination. There are literally thousands of them yet but few of them have sufficient merit to live and contribute to the world's storehouse of good thoughts. It is impossible for the reader to make the best selection from this great amount of reading material to his advantage and progress, particularly if the reader chances to be one who must support himself by some business or avocation. He simply does not have the time. The pursuit of most of these books and magazines, because of their practically worthless character, would be a loss of precious time and highly enervating to the person in pursuit of knowledge. Through the organized library and the intermingling of librarians and their exchanging of ideas through periodicals and library assemblages, this vast amount of unworthy printed material is eliminated by these untiring workers and those who work under them. No price could be put upon the services that are rendered the community by the librarian in this one particular item.

There is another advantage to this selection of reading material by trained librarians and that is to the mind of the growing child. It is impossible for parents to peruse the reading material that is sold over the counter in the average book store and distributed from the average magazine and news stand. Considerable of it is mere trash, giving no food for thought and no strength to character. On the other hand, many of them are vicious and destroy the real good that may come to the reading mind by leading it into avenues of worthless and destructive tendencies. Through the skilled and refined mind of the librarian and her training in the handling of books and magazines, this danger is in great part eliminated. No father and mother can peruse the reading which may come to their child's mind. They can, however, encourage the child to go to the public library where they can feel quite assured that the periodical or book that falls into the child's hands will be of such character that it will not

destroy the ideals that they have planted in their child's mind to carry it safely through life. The parent by suggesting to the child what it should read and then sending it to the library for materials on the subject, will go far in establishing its character. A survey of the persons who have been committed to the penal institutions by the courts discloses that very few of them have ever been users of libraries. Had they been, the chances are at great odds that they never would have been committed. One of the first things the prisoner comes in contact with in an institution is a library where he can enrich his mind and let it follow channels of usefulness rather than that of destruction to himself, his community and his associates. If the prisons can return a man to society a better citizen by the use of a library, and selected reading, it does appear that we might keep some of them from being committed if the same methods were used prior to the commission of the offense which results in their incarceration.

To ascertain the value of a librarian in preparing to discuss a subject, ask anyone who has been fortunate enough to have been assisted by an able librarian. To select a book is no small thing. It requires study, research, discrimination, sound judgment coupled with a knowledge of the purpose for which the book was written and being read, as well as some knowledge of the person who is going to use it. The person trained in books and having already accumulated considerable knowledge on the subject is better able to select the book to the reader's advantage than one who is more or less a stranger to books on the subject on which he seeks information.

It is easy to make life more interesting and enjoyable by acquainting yourself with a life and the world in which the other lives. We live in the world in which we think. It is true we are surrounded by the physical, which is supplied us by nature, but it is also true that every mind has and is a world of its own. What an advantage then it is to us in increasing the pleasures of life to be introduced into the other man's

or woman's world! Therefore, there is nothing more profitable to a person than to establish hobbies on special subjects and pursue those hobbies until they have a working and established knowledge of them. By so doing, they transplant themselves into other worlds.

Recently I was given a book on astronomy—"The Stars in their courses." Now, everyone is tied to earth and most of us have very short vision, therefore, have a contracted idea of creation. You cannot understand space, real magnitude, infinity and real bigness until you have perused some books written by an astronomer who spends his life scanning the infinite. A little reading along these lines pulls your spirit out of yourself, projects it far beyond the stars that we see on an average night, humbles us by knowledge of the smallness of our earth and our own comparative microscopic existence. There is no full meaning to the declaration, "The heavens declare the glory of God," until you have perused some work in astronomy. Let us reverse and spend a few weeks in the study of geology. For the first time in your life you will get a meaning of antiquity. You will never realize what short span of earthly career you have until you have read of the story of the rocks, the coming of the world, the birth of a mountain and its destruction by erosion, the building of the plain and its being decorated with flowers and vegetation. These are but two suggestions. There are literally scores of them.

Last week I visited the local library and found that its shelves were loaded with books on special subjects which should be of interest to any man or woman. You cannot know too much, you may know your own business but it is an advantage to know something about the other person's. All knowledge is helpful and the person who has the most knowledge is the most helpful and the one who is most helpful is the one who is very apt to be always employed to his personal advantage as well as that of his employer. I was surprised to find that we have over 3,200 books on the subjects that

are particularly interesting and important to the industrial people of our city. Some of these subjects are as follows:

Public Utilities	Steam Engineering
Real Estate	Automobiles
Foreign Trade	Radio
Chemistry	Journalism
Physics	Office Management
Patents	Accounting
Engineering	Business Methods
Mechanical Engineering	Retailing
Refrigeration	Salesmanship
Shop Practice	Factory Management
	Advertising

In addition to these books, our library has about one hundred fifty (150) magazines on the reading stands relating to these particular subjects, virtually all there is to be had and anyone who would know all the knowledge contained in the books in our library on any of the above named subjects would be equipped as well, if not better than, those who lead in that particular industry.

Here of late we have heard much about taxation. Everyone who can get the public ear is telling how to reduce taxes, what could and should be eliminated. The survey of the reports from different sections discloses the library has no exemption to this general demand. In some localities they are making flat mathematical reductions, that is, ten, fifteen or twenty per cent, and in other places they have gone so far as to close the library from public use. Those who have closed the library have shut out the light of all the ages and the flashes of intelligence of the present. Library expenses cannot be cut in a mathematical way. We join with those who plead for economy but chiseling the library fund should be done cautiously and then only after due consideration of the community's needs and a careful checkup on the circulation of books, the extent and extension of its loaning and its effect upon the community. Right now we are going through a movement to shorten the hours of labor. Some economists believe that we can reduce the hours of labor



to three or four hours per day. Some say six hours per day, but the general trend is to cut down the hours of labor on the theory that with the aid of machinery, we can be more productive than our country's needs demand. If we shorten the hours of labor, and we are, what is going to be done with the leisure time? Where are the people going to congregate and what are they going to do with their time when they get together? Leisure time may be an advantage or it may be a positive danger. Loafing is not good for either old or young persons. If we are going to have shorter hours of employment, is it not well for us to make it possible for all those who desire to improve their mind, that they have an opportunity to read in our libraries, and be given access to the best books and the best magazines?

The record from the library association discloses that the depression has greatly increased the use of the public library. This is clearly borne out by the records of our South Bend Library. But taking a larger field, the loan in cities of two hundred thousand or more in 1932 was approximately 170,000,000 books. These books were taken for home use. These figures were gathered from the reports of 43 cities. There is an increase in loans in these 43 cities of over 12,000,000 volumes over 1931. Cleveland, Ohio, led with 11 per capita. Seattle, Washington, second with substantially the same per capita circulation. Chicago led in the number of books loaned having a record of over 15,000,000 with a per capita loan of less than 5. New York was second in the number of volumes loaned, having a record of 13,000,000 but this was only about 2 per capita with the city's full population. Los Angeles, California, was third in the number of loans with a record of 12,000,000 volumes or about 12 per capita. Our own South Bend had a record of about a million books, or approximately 10 per capita.

There are little items, no doubt, that can be cut, and perhaps some eliminated, but libraries as a whole have always been run on a severe economic basis and have been

worth far in excess of their actual cost. There are but few libraries that have received annually as much as a dollar per capita. South Bend is one of them. We have but one library building and that is much too small. There are some branches. We have about 112,000 books of which but little less than one-fourth are children's books and about three per cent business and industrial. In one year, from August, 1931, to August, 1932, we loaned over a million books to the reading public of this city. This number is increasing. The first six months of this fiscal year there were almost 60,000 more books loaned than any previous year. Some may say that these are for most part story books. The answer to this is that almost one-third of the books are non-fiction. In the business department alone the average is about 140 readers per day. There is no way to ascertain the number of readers who use the reading rooms in the main library every day but we know it is far in excess of that in the business department. The distribution of a million books, the furnishing and enriching of the minds of our people who use the library has cost us about but 70c per person. The 1932 valuation in South Bend is about \$150,000,000 and the tax levy for library purposes is 5c a hundred dollars, which is to say that the person who pays taxes on \$5,000 pays \$2.50 in taxes for the library, its upkeep and operation, not more than the price of one good book. Let us pare our taxes and keep down costs to the minimum but let us not sacrifice the library, the one institution that gives us more for our tax dollar in capability of our citizens, their soul and spiritual enjoyment, as well as paving the way to the safety of our Republic and its institutions. Where the government is furnished to the people, ignorance may be coped with but where the people themselves are the government, ignorance should have no place in its population for choosing is only safe when those who select, be it men or laws, know how and why they make the choice.

A Public Library in a Republic is not a luxury, it is a necessity!

## STAFF SPIRIT

By Eva R. Peck, Fort Wayne Public Library

In this talk today on Staff Spirit I am taking the liberty of dropping the word "Staff" and shall spend the time in thought upon the last word of the subject—Spirit.

We know the spirit in man but it is difficult to define it. It is felt everywhere though it is never seen. It is not the mind or will but something which underlies them. It is the background of each of us before which we work, play and live our lives. It is only the right kind of spirit in the individual which leads to true happiness, for happiness is a by-product of something else—of work well done—of duty performed—of living for someone or some cause.

What are some of the elements or characteristics that go to make up a good working spirit in the individual? A few of them which occur to me are: The ability to dream—at the proper time—to see visions; to have ideals; faith in the value of labor and enthusiasm for it; willingness to co-operate with other workers, and loyalty to the cause and group with whom one may be associated.

Perhaps the first in importance of these characteristics are those of vision and faith in our work; an ideal towards which to strive,—not from a materialistic motive,—true ideals have little of the selfishly material about them. Robert A. Millikan, the physicist says, "An ideal is a concern for the common good as contrasted with one's own individual impulses and interests." Thoughtful men and women agree that the supreme need of the present hour is a new devotion to great ideals. In business, industry, church, science and the professions we need a renewed faith in the higher and finer things of life. A little more idealism and faith, converted into action, and we may find that the present confusion has given way to a "New heaven and a new earth."

Somewhere I read recently that this is not the first time in the history of the world that the age was felt to be transitional. It is even said that the first words spoken by

Adam to Eve as they stepped from the gate of the Garden of Eden were: "We live in times of transition." Every day is one of transition and only through transition can we progress. The direction of the march can be changed only by the spirit of man.

The realization of the ideal in practice requires faith. Aldous Huxley says we need faith because faith provides us with a motive, a stimulus, and incentive. We want the work of each one, and the whole life of each one to help, not hinder others, and to fit into the pattern of the entire world making of it a beautiful and not an ugly design.

The modern man and woman perhaps insist more strongly on free action and free use of intelligence than our ancestors did. They are less bound by convention but they recognize the importance of co-operation, altruism and the higher life. They know that "Man does not live by bread alone." Mr. Huxley says the reason we do not live on this higher plane of co-operation is because, while most of us consider ourselves rational, we are not wholly so. We know intellectually but that does not cause us to act. We must be stirred by an ideal—a vision—great enough to make effort worth while. The problem of every civilization has been to persuade individuals who are only partly rational, to co-operate for the good of society as a whole and to cherish in the midst of self-interests, the small flames of truth, goodness and beauty.

To all of us Loyalty is a common word and each one has his own definition for the word. It is one of the words not quite so much in vogue now as formerly. But I believe it represents a quality of spirit the value of which it would be hard to over-estimate. Josiah Royce says that "In its inmost spirit it is the heart of all the virtues, the central duty amongst all duties." Our present age has grave doubts about what such duties are, what is really the best plan of life and what to do to realize the

best. Whatever their decision may be it will require loyalty of the individual to the group idea to bring true success and happiness into life.

We want to live and work actively and energetically and yet in a serenity of spirit with our fellow men. To do this we must be willing to give loyalty to the cause and the persons with whom we work. Such a willing devotion of self to a cause results in an expanded spirit in the individual. I do not mean that we must always agree passively with orders or conditions that arise, loyalty to our ideals may make us fight for what we consider vital to them.

Let us think of ourselves as a unit working for the common good of all. In a recent magazine article on Soviet Russia the author emphasizes this sentiment, when in speaking of the workers there and their apparent acceptance of conditions he says, "They feel as if they are a part of this wonderful thing that's going on. They want

to help. They get in the spirit of it, it's like helping to win a war." It is this attitude of mind or spirit which we must cultivate in our library lives. Every sensitive person feels the stress and strain of the present time. We are keyed up to an unusual pitch and our feelings vibrate to actions or words, which in more normal times would pass unnoticed. Let us be a little more careful of those feelings in others, be more tolerant with each other, cultivate a sympathetic attitude of mind. There are few normal persons going about with the deliberate purpose of doing or saying things to offend others. There are many of us who do, thoughtlessly say and do things that hurt. Let us withhold criticism until we understand conditions.

Shall we accept the present as a challenge to our vision and ideals of library service and by our spirit towards our work, each other and our public show our faith in its value?

## A LETTER OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

November 28, 1932.

Dr. W. E. Henry  
University of Washington Library  
Seattle, Washington

My dear Dr. Henry:

Not long ago my attention was called to what purported to be a reminiscent strain of writing by yourself in the Indiana Library Commission bulletin, *The Occurrent*. I need scarcely say that it was interesting, and then I hope you will allow me to say, also, that it was "interesting if true," for be it remembered—"At the battle of the Nile I was there all the while." From all this I am moved to tell my story of how the Indiana State library passed out of the control of the Indiana Legislature to that of the Indiana State Board of Education.

You and I served together in the conduct of the Peru High School so I need not tell you how inappropriate, futile, and unecconomical, it seemed to me, that such an in-

strument for education and intellectual development as a library should be used as a shuttle-cock in the political game of battle-dore, as had been the case with the Indiana State library for so many years. And even before it was my province to question it, I talked it over many times with Jacob Dunn and there grew up in my mind a desire for the plan of having the State library the cap sheaf of library effort in the state, a thing which I never gave up and which, if I were active in the work, I should still advocate. Besides talking about it to everyone who would listen with interest, there was nothing I could do to bring it about until the approach of the end for the time being of the control by the party to which I owed my election, which same was defeated in the fall of 1894.

I saw then I had nothing to lose by trying to take the library out of the hands of the Legislature while there was a great possibility of gaining the support of the newly-

elected Legislature of the opposite party by giving them a chance to claim credit for being progressive.

The new plan began by interesting Mr. W. E. McCord, a newly-elected senator from Morgan County, and a new member of the House of Representatives from the Southeastern part of the state, in a proposal to have the Governor appoint a State library board which should take over the State library and all that appertained thereto. I then made special preparation to care for all the requests that came in for help from the legislators. This effort in providing help for the members gave an opportunity in getting material for the legislators to get a personal hearing for the plan in mind. The most of them saw the point of having a greater degree of permanence in the various parts of the service than was possible under the old plan.

Frequently and very frequently one and another on being provided with material that illuminated his mind as to what he really wanted to do in the matter of law-making would say, "It is too bad that you cannot stay on here. I think it is a shame not to re-elect you." Whereupon I replied in various moods, "You could not come back to the State Legislature as long as you lived if you voted for a Democrat," usually to receive the answer, "Well, if any time I can vote for anything you want that has no politics in it, you can count on me without even telling me what it is." This gave me a chance to say, "I shall have a bill presently that will have no politics in it, but will be immensely helpful in improving the service of the library and extending its help in all directions." Whereupon he would repeat most emphatically still his willingness and desire to vote for what I wanted.

The proposed plan was progressing, and it seemed time to bring it out for discussion when one day Senator McCord came into the library to say that we had met an obstacle in David Goss, recently become member of the Indiana State Board of Education as Superintendent of the Indianapolis Public Schools. I had known Goss since he was

a country school teacher near Gosport, having crossed swords with him many times at teachers' institutes. I decided that he was a man to be circumvented if possible. In talking the matter over with Mr. McCord, he agreed with me but was of the opinion that we would have to give in to him some way.

Now the State Board of Education at that time was made up of able men and most of them were Republicans. It seemed that by giving in to Mr. Goss at that time we could mollify him and perhaps work out later to a satisfactory conclusion that idea of having a board appointed for the sole purpose of looking after the affairs of the library. I put on my hat and went over to Goss' office in the Public library, the first time I had entered it since he had come there not so long before, and I told him I had come to interest him in proposed legislation for the State library. I remember yet how his jaw set with the end of his mouth drooping when I told him I wanted his consent to the proposal that the State Board of Education should take over the library and his assistance to bring it about. He said that he would have to think it over and measure the difficulty that he would probably get into before consenting to such an idea. Then I left. Afterwards, Mr. McCord reported that Goss told him that he saw no special objection to the plan if he was right sure that I did not have something up my sleeve by which I could have myself made the librarian. Mr. McCord knew that I was planning to go to the library school and told him so, and reminded him that the Republicans were in the majority in the State Board of Education. In the meantime, I asked several men in Indianapolis more or less connected with affairs, such as W. A. Ketcham, Merrill Moores and his brother Charles, to urge the plan on Goss without letting him know that I was anywhere in the offing.

You will recall that all this happened many years ago and while there may be other phases of it that I do not recall, that in short is the real story of the beginning



of a sweep that carried the bill transferring the State library from the State Legislature to the hands of the State Board of Education with an almost unanimous vote. Indeed, I think only a few of both parties objected to the transfer. Some day I hope I can afford to prepare the story of those years of my library service. It is indeed interesting for what was accomplished, more than who did it or what it resulted in. If I heard aright (the article was read to me) your story did not give Indiana sufficient credit for the progress of library interests that she had attained before 1897-98. There were several going institutions, fairly well-organized public libraries, in Fort Wayne, South Bend, Bedford, Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Richmond. There were those in-

terested in libraries who had attended library schools, Eudora Miller, Mary Dye, Mary Plummer, and I might think of a few others who had had some special training in New York and St. Louis. A searching of the records and a brushing up of my memory might bring a few more to light. I know that you want to be fair and inasmuch as I count my stirring up of interest and curiosity in regard to library economy in Indiana as the most important part of all that I have done, I cannot resist calling your attention to it. I hope you will allow me to make these observations on the beginning of the work that today is unexcelled in any part of the country.

Very truly yours,

MARY EILEEN AHERN.

### 1933 DISTRICT MEETINGS

#### SCOTTSBURG, MAY 9, 1933

Notwithstanding a lowering sky and a heavy rainfall, librarians and trustees to the number of fifty assembled in Scottsburg's beautiful little library on the morning of May 9, to hold the annual district meeting. They were welcomed by Frank H. Park, president of the Scott County library board, and most graciously entertained by Miss Jewell Mount, librarian, who had made the auditorium a place of beauty with ferns and spring flowers, and in all other ways had provided for the comfort and welfare of her guests.

Louis J. Bailey and Miss Anna Poucher were welcome visitors from the State library. The round table discussion led by Mr. Bailey proved to be one of the most profitable features of the program, the subjects, Certification, Insurance and Annuities, Interesting citizens in the library, and especially, Recent Legislation, all being questions of vital interest to librarians.

Luncheon was served at the city hotel and proved a delicious repast, and guests were further entertained by a local orchestra and some juvenile dancing that was thoroughly enjoyed.

After eating, many of the guests visited Scottsburg's new community house, an institution that reflects great credit upon the civic spirit of the city.

At two o'clock, all assembled again in the library auditorium for the afternoon session, Miss Mount presiding.

Responses to roll call, "An old book that is as good as a new one" brought to mind many a forgotten favorite, and ranged over a period of from two to fifty years in book life.

"Taking advantage of publicity opportunities" by Miss Annette L. Clark, New Albany public library, was a thoroughly practical paper and included a unique feature that was helpful and entertaining. Miss Clark read the answers to questionnaires that she had sent out to all the librarians in the district, and many new ideas were gleaned in this way.

Miss Beryl Dannettelle, of the Seymour public library, in her paper on "Better business methods for libraries" revealed the fact that all librarians face the same problems, and all are struggling to find methods that will improve conditions in their public service.

Miss Hazel Wishard, of Greenwood public library, closed the session with an exhaustive paper on "Who reads non-fiction—What shall we buy?" She handled this old and vexing question very ably, and cited us to many interesting volumes of recent non-fiction, but could not explain how to circulate such books if the reader were not willing to accept them.

Before closing, Miss Boyd, trustee of Scottsburg library, offered the resolution which was confirmed unanimously by a rising vote sending to Miss Warren greetings and good wishes.

NETTIE V. MCCONNELL, Secretary.

#### FRENCH LICK, MAY 11, 1933

The district library meeting held in French Lick on May 11 was attended by thirty-eight librarians, trustees and visitors. Miss Bertha Ashby of Bloomington public library presided in the absence of Miss Warren. Welcome to the librarians was given by Mrs. Mabel Collins, member of French Lick library board. Miss Anna Poucher of the State library, in the absence of Mr. Bailey, conducted the round table discussion on recent tax legislation and certification. Miss Helen Clark of the State library told about insurance and annuities to be obtained under the A. L. A. plan through the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

Miss Eunice D. Henley of the State library discussed the exchange of books between borrowers without returning them to the library. That seems to be a very trying problem for some librarians. Miss Poucher gave an inspiring talk on "Interesting citizens in our library."

Dinner was served by the ladies of the M. E. Church, after which followed a walk through the beautiful grounds of the French Lick hotel and a visit to the Pluto Bottling Works, where Pluto water is bottled and the salts made.

The afternoon session was presided over by Miss Bertha Ashby. Miss Minta Stone, of the Bedford public library, gave an interesting talk on "Better business methods

for libraries," discussing evening closing and other economies that will shorten hours and still permit libraries to render service to communities.

Mrs. Georgia Fisher, of Corydon public library, discussed "Publicity opportunities" and stressed the fact that it pays to advertise in our own library with posters, pictures of current news, clippings of new books, exhibits of special books on special subjects and through the local papers with notes about the library's doings, statistics and newest purchases that will attract various members of the family.

Miss Laura Routt, assistant librarian in the Washington library, in discussing "Who reads non-fiction?" took her own library as an example. The club women come first in reading non-fiction, the school teachers next, the children third, and fourth were those that have graduated from high school and haven't the money to finish their education. Then there are the unemployed, who are learning to do carpentry, make gardens, take care of bees, etc., from library books. The women are also using the library in learning how to make drapes, can fruit, hook rugs, make quilts and the like. In "What shall we buy?" she mentioned the fact that we must keep in mind that the happenings of today will be the history of tomorrow, and we should buy the best of the books that are published on the financial crisis of the present time, along with books on travel, psychology, poetry and biography. Although we haven't much money to spend on books, what we do buy should be bought with care and the thought of specific needs in mind.

MABEL HOLLOWELL, Secretary.

#### OWENSVILLE, MAY 12, 1933

All roads led to Owensville Friday, May 12, where the district library meeting was held. Although the clouds frowned, we succeeded in having one day's surcease from rain, and all along the road the vivid green of the grass and foliage of the trees, the graceful sprays of the blackberry bushes white with bloom, and the call of the

meadow larks made the drive a delightful one.

When we arrived at the library, set in the midst of a mass of blooming shrubbery, we were hospitably greeted by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Mauck, her assistant, Mrs. Minnie Boren, and the members of the library board. A reception took place on the ground floor, which fairly bloomed with iris, lily of the valley, gorgeous flaming poppies, and spring was indeed rampant.

At 10:30 the meeting was called to order in the basement auditorium, artistically decorated with graceful sprays of weigela. Mrs. Mauck graciously presided and Miss Louise M. Husband, of New Harmony, acted as secretary of the meeting. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Wayne Buchanan. In a friendly, affable manner, Charles Robinson, president of the library board and head of the Owensville schools, gave the welcome address. This was followed by an excellent paper by Miss Ethel F. McCollough, librarian of the Evansville public library. Her subject was "Better business methods for librarians." In part, she said: "Owing to the depression which has so grievously affected all libraries, new ways of accomplishment must be sought at the lowest possible cost; careful discrimination made in most important things, such as retaining the best qualified librarian, if necessary to dismiss any; best books at lowest prices; records must be accurate and kept up to date as well as binding, mending and supplies; bills checked and promptly paid; courtesy shown at the charging desk, even if overworked and poorly paid; let some of the work go rather than break down the health of the librarian; and keep ever before the taxpayer 'why' the same standards we had when a sufficient tax was allowed cannot now be maintained." Miss Amanda Browning, librarian of the East Side branch, Evansville, gave a highly entertaining talk on "Who reads non-fiction and what shall we buy?" She spoke of the number of books the average reader reads and the per cent in each class, giving sprightly reviews of a number that have

been popular with her readers. She related delightfully the story of a foreign family who, after reading many books on Russia, packed up and moved there to live and the quaint letters received from the wife describing conditions and customs. The morning session adjourned at 11:30.

A delicious dinner was served at noon in the domestic science room, the teachers serving. A trio, composed of piano, cello and violin, discoursed soft music throughout the meal. The blessing was brought to us in song by Mrs. Karl Strickland, her lovely voice making it more impressive. Mr. Robinson acted as toastmaster. Louis J. Bailey, director of the Indiana state library, introduced Miss Florence Venn, a member of his staff, and expressed the regret of Miss Hazel Warren that illness prevented her from attending the meeting. Responses were made by J. Roy Strickland, the genial columnist who writes "Paragraphy" for the *Evansville Courier*; Fred Ewing, president of the Princeton library board; A. E. Fretageot, secretary of the Workingmen's Institute, New Harmony; Miss Louise Husband, assistant librarian, New Harmony. Miss Zella Lockhart, of the Evansville system and whose home is in Owensville, had a seat at the guests' table. The librarians from each town introduced the members of their boards.

Before the afternoon session, the guests were delightfully entertained with a musical program under the direction of Miss Gertrude Speck, who teaches music in the public school and has gained a great reputation for the excellence of her orchestras. It is indeed surprising that children of such tender years can execute so brilliantly. Miss Speck was the recipient of a beautiful floral tribute.

Mr. Bailey opened the afternoon session as leader of a round table, discussing in a simple but intelligent manner the new tax law, cautioning librarians and trustees to be alert on the subject of tax levies. Miss Jane Kitchell, of Vincennes, explained some of the projects her library had tried to interest citizens in the library. Certification and

insurance had their place in the discussion. Fred Ewing, of Princeton, ably discussed from the newspaper man's standpoint the value of publicity. The humorous, happy vein of his remarks was greatly appreciated as well as the helpful suggestions. The meeting closed to meet at Fleener's Park. This rolling section is the property of a rural mail carrier, whose home is nearby, and all of the landscape gardening is the work of his hands, done during his leisure hours. It has an old log house, built in 1826, the first house in Owensville, fitted up as a museum, which adds to the interest. Tea was served, Mrs. J. Roy Strickland pouring. Mr. Fleener has placed the park at the disposal of the public, and it is an object of civic pride.

Thus closed a happy and profitable day.

LOUISE M. HUSBAND, Secretary.

#### LOGANSPOUT, MAY 16, 1933

With more than seventy-five librarians and trustees present, the meeting was a busy, profitable and enjoyable one. The interior of the library was made most attractive with very lovely baskets of spring flowers and a display of Japanese prints. The prints were from the Shima Art Company in New York City.

The morning session was held in the Roosevelt Building. Miss Alice Stevens, librarian, presided.

The first speaker was Mrs. Eleanor Urmston, trustee of the Tipton public library, who spoke on insurance and reduced budgets. Mrs. Urmston stated that it was necessary for the Tipton public library to reduce its insurance one-third each year for three years. She also suggested other economies in keeping with reduced budgets.

In a clear, interesting paper Miss Edith Thompson, librarian of the Frankfort public library, told us of the vertical file service of the H. W. Wilson Company and what is said about it. Miss Thompson also gave her observations on the self-charging system. Some of her observations were: her library staff is in favor of the system; with few exceptions most of the patrons like it.

Some mistakes that have been made by the patrons were: using the accession numbers of books rather than the card numbers; wasting space on the cards; transposing and omitting figures of numbers; confusing borrowers' and book cards.

Some of the mistakes Miss Thompson found that the staff made were: being unable to catch wrongly written numbers if books were returned on time. She also observed that the fact that patrons' figures were clearer than the staff's prevented wrongly directed notices and meant "peevish" patrons would be a thing of the past. Miss Thompson concluded that the self-charging system saved time for the staff. The greatest loss of time to them came through patrons asking to take a book without their cards.

"The net worth of the library board" was discussed by Mrs. Gorrell, trustee of the Winamac public library. She told us of the relationship of the trustee to the library and to the librarian. She urged trustees to give their best in service to the library and the community.

Miss Anna Poucher of the State library talked on recent legislation.

At the close of the morning session Mr. Beale, trustee of the Logansport public library, extended greetings to those present and introduced Hon. Frederick Landis, who in a brief but inspiring address urged the librarians to seize upon the opportunities and responsibilities brought to them by the "new leisure."

At 12:45 the meeting adjourned to the Trinity Episcopal church where a luncheon and the afternoon session were held. The Clay Township Chorus furnished music during the luncheon hour.

Work of the library was temporarily forgotten, and every one thoroughly enjoyed Mrs. B. F. Long, who talked on "Hills and depressions," illustrating her talk by the reading of several poems of Edna St. Vincent Millay and Sara Teasdale.

A book symposium followed.

Mrs. Dana Sollenberger, librarian of the Kokomo public library, gave an excellent talk on several new books of fiction, includ-



ing Ann Vickers, The last Adam, One more Spring, The sheltered life.

Mrs. Inez L. Colby, librarian of the Peru public library, discussed new non-fiction books, excluding juveniles. Her list was a carefully marked out group under the headings: Miscellaneous, Literature, History, Travel, Biography, Art.

Mrs. Grace S. Mason, librarian of the Rochester public library, read a very fine paper on children's books. She compared the books of yesterday and today and commended the splendid work in the last twelve years of publishers of children's books. Mrs. Mason advised us to buy books only when we absolutely know they are good and fit our needs, that in our interest in the new not to forget the old books, which never outlive their usefulness and which should constantly be replaced. Thus to the limit of our present resources we can hold fast to at least the best.

A few remarks by Miss Stevens closed a splendid meeting.

MARY COCHRANE, Secretary.

#### WHITING, MAY 18, 1933

With seventy-five librarians present, the district meeting held in the Whiting Memorial Community Center was delightful and profitable.

Miss Hazel Long presided at the morning session, introducing John M. Thiele, president of the library board, and Harry Powers, city attorney, who gave gracious words of welcome.

Mr. Bailey was the first speaker of the morning. He assured those present that Certification is working well. There are at present 603 librarians registered. He also recommended a strictly contemporary book, "Current problems in public library finance," which has just been published. Each chapter is by a different author, the price is \$1.25, and the book will be of great assistance to each library.

Miss Grace Cotts, of East Chicago, in an informative talk on "Substituting from the pamphlet file," advised all librarians to become "pamphlet conscious." By supple-

menting the material in books with pamphlets that give reliable information, the library will have additional material of a current nature.

James A. Howard, in speaking of "Recent salary trends," assumed a "no hope" attitude for librarians. He said the statistics of fifty libraries, ranging in population . . . 70,000, from twenty-six states, show an average cut of 7.5 per cent with each staff member carrying a load of 23,369 books. The largest increase in circulation is in Indiana. He also stressed the combined meeting of the Indiana Library Association, the Indiana Library Trustees' Association and the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis, December 7, 8, 9, when the State library and historical building will be dedicated.

Miss Orpha M. Peters, Gary public library, displayed a poster which was used in advertising the successful "home-coming week for books" at the Gary public library. She said there was \$944.44 in fines cancelled, giving 3,357 patrons the opportunity of again using the library; 585 "long overdue" books returned; and 36 donations.

Frank H. Whitmore, of East Chicago public library, interpreted the recent library legislation. He said the purpose of the legislative meeting last winter was to co-ordinate former measures; to relieve real estate laws; and to re-write the famous \$1.50 law, giving it more latitude. The library board may now appeal to the State Tax Board for revision of the budget.

Luncheon was at the Illiana Hotel, after which business and depression were routed by the appearance of the Madrigal Club and Saxophone Sextette of the Whiting high school, who gave delightful selections. The very charming Mrs. Gladys Cowlin Norton, of the Open Book Shop, Elgin, Illinois, carried her audience with her into "Spring books," bringing out the masculinity in grasp, brisk, racy style and joy of living in Rawlings' "South moon under"; Carroll's "As the earth turns," pictured as a monument to the Yankee farmer; the unique, historical novel of Tasmania, "Pag-

eant" by Lancaster; poignant, beautiful picture of "Mother and four" by Wilder; remarkable, really great "British agent" by Lockhart; dramatic poem "Nicodemus" by the realist Edward Arlington Robinson; the pleasantly ironic novel "Enchanted winter" by Hare; and Edmunds' "Erie water," showing the social and economic changes in this country. Mrs. Norton's ability to project the audience into the books made life a "dream-world" for awhile.

MARGARET L. WALLACE, Secretary.

#### SOUTH BEND, MAY 23, 1933

The district library meeting held in South Bend, May 23, was attended by 115 librarians and library trustees. The morning session was held in the Virginia M. Tutt branch library. Miss Ethel G. Baker, librarian of the South Bend public library, presided and gave a short address of welcome. She then introduced Miss Dorothea Groves of the Milford public library, whose topic "Establishing a spirit of welcome in our libraries" was well presented. An atmosphere of friendliness, the general appearance of the library, well arranged posters and displays, and the courtesy, patience and helpfulness of the librarian were mentioned as factors which provide a spirit of welcome for the patrons.

Library salesmanship was the theme of the day. Miss Marguerite Goss of South Bend read an excellent paper on "Salesmanship to our adult patrons." Right books on the shelves is most important, but with right books on the shelves, the rest depends upon the librarians. They should be ready to serve, have pleasing personality, knowledge, good health, friendliness and good judgment. Salesmanship may be aided by telephone calls, talks at clubs, displays, calls on new citizens, and printing lists of books in local newspapers. Personal interest in patrons helps to fit the right book to the right person. Fitting readers and books is an art. A general discussion followed.

"Library salesmanship to our juvenile patrons" was presented in an interesting manner by Miss Leah Power, children's li-

brarian at the Warsaw public library. A librarian who loves and understands children and books is able to influence the reading of right books because children are open to influence. Cooperation with schools is very important and year-round publicity is very effective.

Luncheon was served at the Robertson Department Store Tea Room and the afternoon session was held there.

Judge Dan Pyle of St. Joseph County Circuit Court gave an outstanding address on "Selling the public library to the public." In addressing the trustees and librarians, Judge Pyle said that when a busy man gets what he wants from a library he is always a friend of the library. He stated that a well managed library in any community will furnish a sufficient variety of books and magazines on most subjects connected with the average person's life work or avocation.

He asked "If the hours of labor are shortened, what is going to be done with the leisure time?" and he declared that leisure time may be an advantage or it may be a positive danger. Judge Pyle contended that in the city of South Bend the library tax levy on a piece of property worth \$5,000 amounted to \$2.50, or the price of one book. He praised all libraries for their means of book selection through the trained librarian by eliminating unworthy publications from the library shelves.

Judge Pyle emphasized the fact that parents should appreciate this selection of reading matter for their growing children, and he made the statement that a survey of persons who have been committed to the penal institutions of the courts discloses that very few of them have ever been users of the library.

In regard to reducing library appropriations, Judge Pyle declared that "Those who have closed their libraries have shut out the light of all ages and the flashes of intelligence of the present. Library expenses can not be cut in a mathematical way." He closed his address with the thought, "A public library in a republic is not a luxury but it is a necessity."

A short intermission followed the address and every one was given an opportunity to have a chat with friends and to see the special display of "short cuts" which was arranged by the South Bend staff.

"The age of affluence," a comedy in one act, was written and presented by members of the South Bend library staff. The scene was the Book-of-the-hour department in South Bend's new \$10,000,000 library. Books delivered to library patrons ten minutes after they are off the press, librarians working two hours a week, drawing a salary of \$12,000 a year and having airplanes at their disposal furnished by the library, exist only in the "Age of affluence."

The next paper was read and the discussion was led by Mrs. Elvah Ferry, librarian at Akron. The subject "Better business methods for public libraries" is one in which every librarian is vitally interested.

The State library was represented by Miss Helen M. Clark who gave a short talk on "Certification" and the "A. L. A. retirement plan."

"Recent Indiana library legislation" was discussed by Frank H. Whitmore, who was chairman of the state library association legislative committee.

James A. Howard, president of the Indiana Library Association, invited all to attend the I. L. A. and the I. L. T. A. meeting to be held in Indianapolis, December 7, 8 and 9. On December 9, the new State library and historical building will be dedicated.

BLANCHE MCKEE, Secretary.

#### FORT WAYNE, MAY 25, 1933

Over one hundred librarians and trustees met at the Fort Wayne and Allen county public library, May 25, to attend the district library meeting. In the absence of Miss Hazel Warren, of the State library, Miss Sturgis, of Fort Wayne, presided. The general theme for the morning session was "How are we meeting changing conditions in our libraries?" with special emphasis on various phases.

Mrs. Ethel Krueger, librarian of La

Grange public library, spoke on "Stretching the library book budget—What and where to buy." Many helpful suggestions were given, among which were the use of bargain lists, and the consideration of reprints versus new publications. Mrs. Krueger stressed the point that one should be governed by the literary value of the new book when making the decision.

Miss Eva Peck, of the Business and Technical department of the Fort Wayne library, talked on "Staff spirit." She enumerated the qualities that make for a good working spirit among the staff. They are: the ability to dream and have a vision of greater opportunities for service; to have ideals to live up to; faith in ourselves and in the value of our profession in the life of today; a willingness to work; cooperation with those with whom we work and with the public; and loyalty to both. She concluded by saying that the present economic crisis was a challenge, both to us and to our patrons.

The paper "Curtailling our service" was prepared by Miss Florence Allman, of Hammond. She was unable to be present and it was given by Mrs. Mann, of Hammond. The major changes suggested were in the hours of opening and closing, removal of phones from the branches, doing no rebinding, and making no replacements.

Miss Margaret Wade of the Anderson public library talked on "Helpful economies and short cuts." She said that their staff is working the same schedule, but that the library is open to the public fewer hours a day. The routine of overdue notices and the keeping of statistics has been simplified. They publish fewer book lists, make only absolutely necessary repairs on the building, buy no new equipment, and very few supplies.

The discussion following the first two papers, centered on the matter of budgeting by the month, and the advisability of having a balance at the end of the year. The monthly plan of budgeting was considered the wiser. A small balance, but

preferably none at all, was the general opinion on that question.

Carl Vitz, librarian of Toledo, Ohio, public library, led in the discussion following the paper "Curtailling our services." He gave a brief summary of library conditions in Ohio and the economies they have worked out.

After the luncheon in the Wolf and Des-sauer auditorium, the afternoon session was held there, with Mr. Vitz presiding. He extended greetings from the Ohio Library Association.

James A. Howard, librarian of Hammond public library, led in the round table discussion of "Present conditions and the immediate future of the public library." He brought out the fact that no institution duplicates the work of the public library, and that while the source from which it derives support may change, it must be maintained.

Mr. Vitz then introduced Rabbi Samuel Markowitz, chairman of the Citizens' Library Committee of Fort Wayne. He talked about the possibilities and functions of such a committee. He said that the library had been so hard pressed because the people as a whole know so little about it. The purpose of the committee is to explain to the taxing authorities what the library does with the money that it receives. It also aims to interest the taxpayers in the work of the library. In the general discussion following, it was the consensus of opinion that such an organization would prove helpful anywhere.

The meeting then gave a vote of thanks to Miss Margaret Colerick and her staff, and adjourned. It was a very helpful and timely selection of topics and speakers.

CLARA DREW, Secretary.

#### CLINTON, JUNE 1, 1933

The Clinton district library meeting was held at the Clinton public library Thursday, June 1, with about thirty-four librarians, assistants and trustees present. Miss Esther Rohner, librarian of the Clinton public library, was chairman. A short address of

welcome to Clinton was given by Mrs. Ora A. Doyle, secretary of the Clinton library board. In her talk she stressed the importance of library work, especially emphasizing the value of the proper kind of reading for children, and stating that the silent influence of books is a mighty power in the world. There are seventeen nationalities in Clinton, and the fact that the influence of the Clinton public library is being felt and appreciated by this large foreign element is evidenced by an incident related by Mrs. Doyle, in which she told of one of the foreigners asking for a township library in his township, and offering his services free.

Miss Helen Clark of the State library led in the round table discussion on recent legislation, certification, insurance and annuities, and interesting citizens in the library. Animated and general discussion followed.

The morning session adjourned, all going to the Presbyterian Church, where luncheon was served. After luncheon all motored to the Hill Crest Community Center, which is a project for working with the foreign population of Clinton, carried on by the Presbyterian Church. After being shown over the building, and the nature of the work being explained, all returned to the library for the afternoon session, which was called to order by Mrs. Doyle. Mrs. Fred Thomas, librarian of the Greencastle public library, who was on the program, her subject being "Taking advantage of publicity opportunities," could not be present, so a short round table discussion on the subject was held.

Following this a paper on "Better business methods for libraries" was given by Miss Ruth Adamson, of the Fairbanks public library, Terre Haute. Among other things Miss Adamson said when all budgets are limited and with circulation increasing, don't let yourself become down-hearted, but think of the library as "a color studio where by the push of a button the dark drab colors of the routine side may shade into the bright, beautiful colors of happiness in service to your fellow citizens." Sometimes this is achieved through books, again through appeal to the eye. If you have a small



room or building get some bright curtains, of theatrical gauze for the windows, and some bright flower pots to hold pretty green plants, or blooming flowers for each table or low shelves. If the library has a porch or windows, low ones, on the street side, beg some packing boxes (the plumbers have fine ones), a boy patron will be happy to paint them and your friends or your florist will gladly give you the flowers. Try it, and you will be surprised at the interest aroused and the enjoyment given to the passerby. Another way is to brighten the children's room. If the tables and chairs are dark and old and scratched, paint them a bright color. One of the very first rooms for children in Berlin public libraries had tables and chairs of light blue, with curtains of yellow checked in deeper orange at the windows. On each table was a flower pot holding Princess feather or pink geraniums. The effect was delightful and all of the work had been done by the librarian and her assistant.

Quoting from a prayer hanging by the Refectory of the Cathedral of Chester, England:

Give me a sense of humor, Lord,  
Give me the grace to see a joke  
To get some pleasure out of life  
And pass it on to other folk.

After this, another splendid paper on "Who reads non-fiction and what shall we buy?" was given by Mrs. Joseph Ferree, librarian of Danville public library. Mrs. Ferree said that every librarian knows the type of reading her patrons like, and that changing conditions have created a larger demand for non-fiction. She also said that men read more non-fiction than do women, and that women read more magazines than do men, but that the men read more newspapers. Sometimes the reading of good historical fiction will lead to the reading of non-fiction, for example, reading "Seth Way," by Caroline Dale Owen, will often lead to reading the available non-fiction on the New Harmony Settlement. We should strive to revive interest in the good, old edi-

tions. In discussing "What shall we buy?" Mrs. Ferree said that we should consider the subject, and that the small library, in order to avoid wasting money, should not buy too hastily, and that the libraries are confronted with the problem of whether the children's or the adults' needs are the greater.

The meeting was then adjourned to the home of Mrs. Doyle, where tea was served by Mrs. Doyle, assisted by the members of the library board and staff. The instrumental and vocal music which was furnished by Clinton talent was also very much enjoyed and appreciated.

MARY FOXWORTHY, Secretary.

#### LAFAYETTE, JUNE 2, 1933

On June 2d the staff and trustees of the Wells Memorial library, Lafayette, were hosts to a district meeting in their beautiful new library. Miss Florence G. Ruger, librarian, presided. M. J. Brush, treasurer of the board, welcomed the visitors. Miss Helen Clark of the Indiana state library led a round table discussion on recent legislation, certification, insurance, annuities, and interesting citizens in the library.

Luncheon was served in the Baptist Chapel for forty-eight people. Miss Ruger introduced Morris E. McCarty, superintendent of the Lafayette schools, and each of the members of the board. The group stood in tribute, when she introduced Mrs. Albert A. Wells, who, with her late husband, was a donor of the new library building.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Lena F. Welsch, librarian at Wolcott, and Mrs. Belva Mitchell, librarian at Thorntown, told their ideas about "Taking advantage of publicity opportunities." Miss Charlotte Lucas of the Linden public library read a very practical paper on "Better business methods for librarians." Miss Mable Deeds, librarian at Oxford, both entertained and instructed us with her paper "Who reads non-fiction and what shall we buy?" Lloyd W. Josselyn, who has recently come to Purdue as reference librarian, was attending his first meeting of Indiana librarians. He was intro-

duced and talked impromptu. The meeting adjourned at four o'clock.

LUCILLE BROWN, Secretary.

#### CONNERSVILLE, JUNE 6, 1933

A very enjoyable and helpful meeting was held at Connersville, June 6th, with fifty or more librarians and trustees in attendance.

With Miss Caroline Dunn, librarian, presiding, the meeting was opened with an address of welcome by Charles Cassel, president of the board of trustees. This was followed with a round table discussion on "Economies we have tried and recommend," led by Miss Margaret Hager of the Rushville library.

After a delicious luncheon and some delightful music, the afternoon session opened with Mr. Bailey speaking on "Items of statewide interest."

A debate: Resolved that a fine cancellation, or "conscience," week is a worthwhile project, was given with Miss Ethel Thralls of Shelbyville taking the affirmative and Miss Gladys Lippit of Liberty taking the negative side, the negative winning out.

The meeting was closed with a talk by Charles L. Zuck, trustee of Brookville, on "The library meets the depression."

Miss Edna Johnson of the Indianapolis public library had on exhibit some miniature wax figures, which she had modeled representing characters in the children's books. There were also relics from the past of the Connersville library.

VERNIE BALDWIN, Secretary.

#### ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 8, 1933

On Thursday, June 8, a very interesting meeting was held in the library at Alexandria, with Mrs. Ralph Bertsche presiding.

Frank O. Medsker, superintendent of schools, welcomed the guests and told of the interesting natural resources of that city,

particularly the natural gas and rock wool, which latter has become one of the important industries of today.

Louis J. Bailey, state librarian, led in the discussion of "Recent legislation," mentioning the new laws passed affecting libraries. Miss Helen Clark spoke on "Insurance and annuities," telling of the advantages to librarians of carrying this sort of insurance.

In a general discussion of finances many money-saving plans were suggested by the different librarians. At noon, luncheon was held in the dining room of the Hotel English, where the guests were entertained with several musical numbers. After the luncheon, the guests were taken through the Aladdin Industries, the factory of the Aladdin lamps, which proved very interesting and educational.

In the afternoon session Miss Julia Willkie, assistant at Elwood, read a paper on "Taking advantage of publicity opportunities," in which she mentioned the importance of showing the public that the library is really easy to use, how the books are arranged, cooperation with the teachers of public schools and reaching the people through the press and movies.

Miss Lulu Miesse, librarian of Noblesville, gave an interesting talk on "Library boards," in which she said "The need of a well organized library board is greater now than ever before. The conduct of the meetings should be business-like and all business should be transacted in the meeting."

Miss Lenore Carey of Muncie read the paper prepared by Miss Sallie Robards on "Who reads non-fiction?" She mentioned several interesting books on travel, biography, scientific and economic subjects.

After a vote of thanks was given Mrs. Bertsche, her staff and trustees, for their hospitality, the meeting adjourned.

NELLIE PETTIJOHN, Secretary.

## SOME WORTHWHILE NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Carrie E. Scott, Supervisor, Work with Children, Indianapolis  
Public Library

With Commencement and the diploma, comes to many high school boys and girls the momentous question, "Now what shall I do?" Joseph C. Cottler and Harold Brecht, in their book, *Careers ahead*, offer interesting information, which may aid youth in finding an answer to this problem. The book presents a picture of the world at work, by giving a brief but understanding account of over sixty occupations. The last paragraph of the book sums up well the point of view from which these vocations have been considered in the preceding chapters: "For the boy and girl setting out on the great adventure of the day's work, the decisive steps are the preliminary ones in satisfactorily meeting these questions: For what kind of work am I best fitted? What are the various jobs in that work? What shall be my job? How shall I fit myself for it? Having covered the ground mapped out by these considerations, the youth will then, and only then, be owed a living by the world."

The sixty occupations offered for choice include those of the trade workers in wood, mortar, stone and metals; the machinist, the mechanic, the engineer, the printer, the chemist, the druggist, the nurse, doctor, dentist and the dietitian. In the section devoted to the artistically minded, the work of the clothier, the decorator, the architect, the commercial artist and the musician, is presented. In the section, Working with people, we have explained the possibilities of the careers of the journalist, the teacher, the social worker, the librarian, the lawyer, the office worker, the merchant and the advertising man. The last section, under the heading, The Nature Lover, tells of the work of the farmer, poultry-man, truck gardener, dairy-man, nursery-man, forester and tree surgeon.

Both Mr. Cottler and Mr. Brecht are teachers of English in Central high school, Philadelphia. They understand boys and

girls and their problems. It is the hope of these authors that the information given in *Careers ahead* may awaken a desire in the boy or girl to investigate one or several of the vocations in which he is most interested, and that these investigations may serve to aid him in making a more intelligent choice for his life work.

*The carpenter's tool chest*, by Thomas Hibben, is a book that fills a long felt want. While we have had books describing tools and their uses, this is the first book written for boys and girls to describe tools and also to trace their evolution through the ages and to show their relation to the civilization that has been developed through the use of them. In the first chapter, the tools in the carpenter's chest are described. The chapters which follow trace the development of civilization by a study of the tools of the stone age, the bronze age, the iron age, the rise and fall of Greek and Roman supremacy, through the middle ages and through the Renaissance, "So," quoting from the last chapter of the book, "we have seen the carpenter at his work down through the years, how his tools have come into being, how they have improved and changed." The book is illustrated by careful accurate line drawings by the author. A valuable feature is the plates at the front which picture the evolution of each tool from the beginning through all the stages down to modern times. This book will be as interesting to the student of history as to the craftsman. It should be on the first purchase list of every library. The author is a well known architect of Indianapolis. His book shows painstaking research on his part in order to give to young people the fascinating information and pictures found on the pages of his unusual book.

The year 1933 has been a notable one for the number of good biographies that have been added to the list of books to be rec-

commended for the reading of older boys and girls. Now, from the press of Little and Brown, comes another biography which will hold rank with its predecessors. This is *Invincible Louisa, the story of the author of "Little women,"* by Cornelia Meigs, and it is a rich aftermath of the celebration of the Louisa May Alcott centenary. Miss Meigs, herself, beloved as an author of favorite books for boys and girls, has given us a sympathetic account in her delightful style, of Miss Alcott's "dauntless battle of achievement" as her life story is called by one reviewer. The data for this biography has been taken from authentic sources, and some new material is included, not found in other biographies of this popular author. Miss Meigs has not only succeeded in writing an interesting biography of the life of Miss Alcott, but in addition she has given us a vivid picture of the group of distinguished people with whom the Alcotts were associated and has reproduced the spirit of the life of the period true to time and place. The book is illustrated with charming photographs of the Alcott family and exteriors and interiors of the various houses which they called home. Readers who have enjoyed "Little Women" and other books by Miss Alcott will want to read "Invincible Louisa," for it serves to make the stories of these books very real.

*Rudi of the toll gate*, by Helen Hill and Violet Maxwell, is a story of the adventures of a little modern German boy who lived with his grandfather in a tower in the main gate of an old medieval German town, which was surrounded by a wall. Every American boy and girl who reads this story will enjoy Rudi's visit to the farm of Herr and Mama Schlegel; will want a pet goose just like Waldemar, also an interesting friend like Gottlieb, who made wonderful musical toys; will wish to visit the big toy fair at Nurnberg; celebrate Christmas; find a treasure and live the interesting life that Rudi lived. This is a delightful story, which will be enjoyed by both boys and girls of the intermediate grades.

Dorothy Aldis has endeared herself to children by her little poems found in "Everything and Anything," "Here, There and Everywhere," and "7 to 7." She knows how to interpret child-life, because she has an unfailing understanding of children. For this reason, the children of America are fortunate to have her as the author of *The magic city, John and Jane at the world's fair*.

In this little book Mrs. Aldis tells of the exciting experiences two children had when they spent a day as guests of their uncle at the Century of Progress Exposition. While the story is an interesting one, the greater value of the book lies in the selection of exhibits that will have the most appeal to children. The Magic City is really an excellent guide book for all parents who wish to take their children to the fair, and have them see the things which they will most eagerly enjoy.

It tells of the wonders of the Hall of Science, the two tall towers of the Sky Line Ride, the Enchanted Island with the magic mountain, and the Fairy Castle on top of it, the Marble House, the Model Farm, the Zoo with only baby animals in it, the pony riding place, and the little railroad train upon which children may take a ride. Then there are the Children's Theatre, where one may rest and be gloriously entertained at the same time; and the House of Magic with its different kinds of electrical inventions, that work as if by magic. We must not forget the Dairy Building, the Building of Agriculture, and the Planetarium, all rich in wonder and interest for children. Next, John and Jane passed by several little towns built by foreign countries, a small Belgian city with dogs pulling milkcarts down its crooked streets, a town of India with painted minarets, and a Moorish town that splashes and shines with fountains. Then came the visit to Fort Dearborn, where Jane was lost, and was found by a Boy Scout guide, where they saw the village with the old fort as it was a hundred years ago and where they learned much about the early history of Chicago. Last of all, were



a trip through the Travel and Transport Building, and a visit to the "City of New York," the Byrd polar ship, where Sailor Shorty, who had been a dog driver on Admiral Byrd's expedition, acted as guide to show them over the ship, and give them first hand information about the trip to the south pole, and life in Little America. Whoever reads this book will find it so entrancing that he will beg to be taken to the fair, just as John and Jane asked, "May we go back tomorrow?"

#### Books Mentioned in This Article

- Cottler, Joseph C. and Brecht, Harold  
Careers Ahead. Little. \$2.50  
Hibben, Thomas  
The Carpenter's Tool Chest. Lippincott. \$2.00  
Meigs, Cornelia  
Invincible Louisa. Little. \$2.00  
Hill, Helen and Maxwell, Violet  
Rudi at the Toll Gate. Macmillan. 1.50  
Aldis, Dorothy  
The Magic City, John and Jane at the World's Fair. Minton. \$1.50

#### BOOKS

On a drowsy winter night  
When the stars are shining bright,  
What is nicer, just outright,  
Than a book?

On a dull, hot summer day  
When it's just too warm to play,  
You'll find something really gay  
In a book.

#### BOOK LISTS AND NEWS NOTES

Taxpayers are urging the reduction of public expenditures. Enlightened opinion agrees but urges first the elimination of graft and waste so that essential governmental services may not be unnecessarily curtailed. What are the essential functions

When you're ill or sick in bed  
And you wish that you were dead,  
When your heart feels just like lead  
Read a book!

When you're sorry, when you're sad,  
When you're cross or when you're mad,  
Don't you know it isn't bad  
To try a book?

What can cure indisposition  
Better than a real physician?  
Why, that wonderful magician  
Called a book.

Written by Ina Catherine Latta,  
Age 12 years. Goshen, Indiana.

#### CUTTING DOWN ON SALT

Suppose a family's budget for food looked like this:

Meat, per month.....	\$12.00
Milk, per month.....	5.00
Groceries, per month.....	35.00
Salt, per month.....	.10

What would you think of the brains of the head of the house if he said, "Strict economy being necessary, let us cut down on salt?" But to cut down on the relatively tiny amounts a community spends on its public library service is to cut down on the intellectual salt which gives savor to most of life; which brings out the flavor and the meaning of many of life's happenings; which, especially in times of material hardship and privation, can do more than any other one factor to make life palatable. Don't cut the salt out of your budget!

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER.

of government? Where do the schools come in? libraries? health service? museums? parks? These are some of the questions which intelligent citizens are asking themselves and which they are trying to weigh.

*Current problems in public library finance*

just issued by the American Library Association gives some carefully considered discussions of these questions in so far as libraries and library support are concerned. It is a book which will have a wide influence if used intelligently with library boards and appropriating bodies. The seven chapters, each contributed by a librarian of experience and judgment, are: "The Library as a Governmental Agency," Carl Vitz; "Sources of Revenue," Samuel H. Ranck; "Shrinkage of Public Revenues," Frank L. Tolman; "The Library Budget," Clarence E. Sherman; "Stretching the Library Dollar," Orlando C. Davis; "Measuring Results and Informing the Community," Ida F. Wright; "Winning Support," John B. Kaiser.

This is a timely volume which contains a wealth of sound advice and practical assistance for libraries, large and small. It is paper bound and priced at \$1.25; five copies or more \$1.00 each. A. L. A.

A valuable new publication for any library is the *Replacement list of fiction* just published by the A. L. A. It is compiled by the Book Buying Committee and lists the best and most inexpensive editions of several thousand fiction titles of standard, popular and continued usefulness. 75 cts.

James I. Wyer has revised his library handbook and A. L. A. Manual chapter on government documents under the title *U. S. Government documents, Federal, State and City*. "It remains a brief, elementary statement of a few essential facts, nothing more, touching the nature, acquisition, organization and use of American federal, state and city publications, and is addressed especially to small and medium libraries," says Mr. Wyer in his preface. This may be true but it is the most useful and fundamental introduction to an understanding of public documents librarians have. A. L. A. 50 cts.

The latest addition to the Reading with a purpose series is no. 68, *The Negro in America* by Alain Locke. This introduction presents a very readable panorama of negro history and life and recommends eight volumes for study. It is fully up to the series standard in every way. 35 cts.

*A Hoosier history* by David Laurance Chambers based on and to accompany the mural paintings of Thomas Hart Burton is an important volume prepared for distribution at the Indiana exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. Fine large reproductions of the murals occupy the left hand page and the history the opposite. Mr. Chambers is president of the Bobbs-Merrill Company. It is in quarto size pamphlet form, 50 pages, 50 cts.

### EXPLORING THE TIMES

World depression — world recovery — Gideonse

Collapse or cycle?—Douglas

Living with machines—Ogburn

Meeting the farm crisis—Kolb

Less government or more?—Brownlow and Ascher

These five booklets will be particularly useful to librarians at this time. They answer much in themselves and they are a guide to many good books. The point of view is strictly contemporary and forward looking. Most of the books recommended were published in the last two years. The method is that of the Reading with a Purpose booklets, though limited to about half of their length. Some magazine articles are referred to. Each subject is a good one on which to exhibit material, keeping it up to date. With these lists the popular demand for economic information can be better directed and more completely satisfied. They should prove saleable in many libraries. The authors are well known, thoroughly competent and eminently readable. The price is similar to many radio and other current discussion pamphlets. Their quality warrants an enthusiastic welcome by librarians and the A. L. A. has rendered a great service by providing so timely and successful a series.

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, has written *World Depression—World Recovery*. He observes, "No one can understand a period like the present by simply observing

events as they occur. To study our banking troubles without drawing into the picture the development of the world's monetary system since the World War, or to study the farm problem in terms of this year's crop surplus in the United States, is to treat smallpox as if it were a skin disease." He attacks the fundamentals and brings out a number of questions provocative of much reading and further study. How do markets develop? How did the war affect business? Who benefits by the tariff? Why not let our debtors pay? Is capitalism doomed? Is war inevitable under capitalism? How achieve stability? The paper bristles with questions, to every one of which you would like to know the real—the intelligent, considered answer. Seven books and three pamphlets are specially recommended for reading—but you realize those need be only a beginning.

*Collapse or Cycle?* is by Paul H. Douglas, authority on wages and unemployment. He explores the economic depression in relation to its causes, progress and possible cures. It is an up-to-the-minute view of the present period that includes money, banking, inflation, credits and the government's chances for successful action to reduce unemployment and encourage recovery. It will prove most stimulating for it tackles the questions that are raised in every mind by recent legislation. The book list is short but supplemented by titles for special study.

William Fielding Ogburn of the University of Chicago, professor of sociology, who was research director on the President's Research Committee on Social Trends and therefore largely responsible for the monumental report *Recent Social Trends*, is the author of the booklet *Living with Machines*. Technocracy proved to hold only a flashing moment of public attention. In spite of that, however, machines are a vital factor in modern life and may hold an increasingly important place in the future. They have created a new environment. Human adjustment involves many problems—social, economic, scientific. Professor Ogburn reviews these and the immediate relation to employ-

ment, depressions and control. His seven titles will prove popular.

Librarians have long known of the interest of Dr. Kolb, of the University of Wisconsin, in the library and rural conditions. His contribution, *Meeting the Farm Crisis*, is timely and important. The crisis for agriculture dates back to 1920 and has steadily become worse until it was one of the factors in producing general depression. It is one large element of the problem that must be solved to assure security and industrial life in the future. Dr. Kolb, as a rural sociologist, sees the agricultural problem as something larger than supplying good food—there must be good folks, too. The standards of living, life itself, for the rural home, the rural community, is just as important to urban society as to rural. "Food and folks—these are contributions of the farm to the nation." Five useful books are recommended with a number of supplementary titles.

Mr. Louis Brownlow and his assistant, Charles S. Ascher, directors of the Public Administration Clearing House of Chicago, have written *Less Government or More?* Their experience in city planning, housing and local administration enables them to track the question through its ramifications until it becomes a question of "better government or worse?" Budget-bothered librarians will enjoy this booklet personally. It shows why government costs increase, the difference between mere government and governmental services rendered to the modern taxpayer, who gets the taxes and what they are spent for, what economy means and the forces of inefficiency and waste that good citizens must oppose. A dozen titles are recommended, but one should certainly start with this booklet.

Librarians will be relieved to discover that practically all the books recommended in these reading courses are already on their shelves. The pamphlets, if not at hand, are easily procurable. Therefore, absorbing five new reading lists at one time does not imply the financial burden one might suppose.

Price 25 cents each; set of five, \$1.00.

## INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, 1933

The annual meeting this year of the I. L. A. will be held in Indianapolis on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 7, 8 and 9.

This unusual date was chosen for two reasons: first, because the American Library Association meeting will be held in Chicago during our usual meeting month, October; second, because the Executive Board thought it desirable to join with the Indiana Library Trustees' Association, the Indiana Historical Association, and the Indiana Pioneers in helping to dedicate the new Indiana State Library and Historical Building, the hour for which was set by the Building Commission for 2 p. m., Saturday, December 9th.

The three day program has been only tentatively drawn, but you may rest assured it will at least measure up to the high standard of past joint conferences, if it does not excel.

One speaker already booked is none other than Dr. Lloyd C. Douglas, author of "Magnificent Obsession." We have hopes of securing also either Mr. Walter B. Pitkin or Mr. William Lyon Phelps.

Complete details will be released later. Suffice now to say that the I. L. A. meeting this year will be unique and profitable. Plan now to come!

J. A. HOWARD, President.

## Industrial Recovery Act Important to Libraries

The National Industrial Recovery Act (H. R. 5664 and S1712) provides \$3,300,000,000 for public works, including (Section 202) "(a) Construction, repair and improvement of . . . public buildings, and any publicly owned instrumentalities and facilities; . . . (c) any projects of a character heretofore constructed or carried on either directly by public authority or with public aid to serve the interests of the general public."

The President is authorized (Section 203) "(2) upon such terms as the President shall

prescribe, to make grants to states, municipalities, or other public bodies for the construction, repair or improvement of any such project, but no such grant shall be in excess of 30 per centum of the cost of the labor and materials employed upon such project; (3) to acquire by purchase, or by exercise of the power of eminent domain, any real or personal property in connection with the construction of any such project, and to sell any security acquired or any property so constructed or acquired or to lease any such property with or without the privilege of purchase."

It has been intimated that preference will be given to projects which are planned and can be begun on very short notice.

Several libraries in Indiana have been investigating the possibility of securing help under this act, some for repairs and one for a new building. Plans are not complete but are moving forward rapidly. Applications may be sent in at any time, but speed is of the essence of the scheme, for it is the desire of the government to put people to work soon and in as large numbers as possible. The state library officials can be of help; call on them.

## Petty Cash Accounts

The State Library recommends that the petty cash account in all public libraries be treated as a revolving fund to be accounted for monthly. A separate record should be kept daily of money received for fines, lost books, non-resident fees, deposits, and miscellaneous receipts. These receipts should be totaled daily and accounted for monthly, all receipts being deposited to the credit of the regular library fund. For payment of small bills that the Board may authorize, the Board should make an appropriation of a fixed sum to be paid to the librarian for the purpose of making minor payments from day to day as necessity arises. The librarian should present a bill with receipts for such petty payments made from the amount thus specified to bring the amount up to the original appropriation at the end of the



month. In this manner a proper account of all minor or petty expenses will be on record and the librarian by having on hand a specified cash amount will be able to make the usual petty payments and have them properly recorded.

This recommendation is approved by Mr. Cosgrove, Head of the State Board of Accounts.

### Debates, 1933-34

The discussion subject to be used by the State High School Discussion League for 1933-34 is, Resolved, that the United States should adopt the essential features of the British system of radio control and operation. The same subject will be used by the Indiana State Debating League and the Indiana High School Debate League.

### Public Library Service in Indiana

Total population of Indiana 3,238,503.

Total number of people with library service 2,403,323.

Total number of people without library service 835,180.

Per cent without service 25.7.

One county in the state without any public library.

No town in the state of over 4,000 population is without library service.

Three towns of over 3,000 population have no library service.

Six towns of over 2,000 population have no library service.

These figures are for the calendar year 1932.

People served through Association libraries are included.

### A. L. A. Membership

The demands of a public which is everywhere seeking the aid of informative books to help clear thinking and constructive planning is creating both an opportunity for wider service and an emergency in administrative practices in libraries. Upon the pro-

fession of librarianship rests the responsibility for service which can be effective only in the degree to which libraries cooperate in consistent effort, and maintain contact with the best in the changing practices necessitated by the times. The essential services of many libraries are jeopardized by the nationwide movement to reduce public expenditures.

The American Library Association is that medium through which the work of the individual library is related to the effort of other libraries throughout the country. Under present conditions experiments are costly. As an agent for library matters affecting the country at large, as a clearing house for methods, as a source for comparative data, for advice and precedent, through its numerous professional functions, and through its aids to book selection and guides to practice, the A. L. A. is endeavoring to aid libraries in the mobilization of books in a crisis almost as great as the war.

Briefly stated, the Association's task at present is:

To help maintain, for the millions who are finding aid and comfort in books, the library's essential services.

To assist libraries in arriving at the utmost economy and efficiency.

To assist the public to know the library as a living demonstration that a governmental agency can be operated efficiently without waste or corruption.

To foster in the library profession a consciousness of the significant part which the library can play in the readjustment of American institutions to the changing situation.

To promote further demonstrations which will tend to establish, on a permanent foundation, the library's place in the governmental structure.

To advance the idea that any public works program which goes beyond self-liquidating projects should include libraries.

To improve the status of librarianship by giving every possible aid to the maintenance of a reasonable salary schedule, the most effective possible personnel and place-

ment service and adequate facilities for professional education.

The present membership strength of the Association is the basis for the 1933 budget for active work. It is also the factor which has enabled the A. L. A. to qualify for an additional million of endowment (which is as yet only partly available). Not only is it necessary to maintain the present level of income in order that the work of the Association may continue, but also to keep faith with the donor of the endowment. It is of vital importance that librarians in each state energetically recruit special memberships to fill such lapses as are inevitable through death and other causes.

In sending out its appeal to members on behalf of the endowment fund the Executive Board hoped through librarians to interest a sufficient number of persons outside the profession, so that the burden on libraries and librarians would be slight. At the present time, however, the greater number of appeals to persons outside the profession for relief projects have made it seem advisable to continue to look within the profession for the Association's main support until times are better. The ability of the Association to carry on its essential services is a matter of chief concern to the members of the profession who benefit by them.

A. L. A. special members in Indiana include Frank H. Whitmore, East Chicago; East Chicago Public Library Staff; Gary Public Library Staff; Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County; Hammond Public Library and Staff; Indiana Library Association; Indiana Library Trustees' Association; Indianapolis Public Library Staff; Indiana State Library.

The quota for Indiana for 1933 is three sustaining memberships, at \$100 a year, or the equivalent, twelve contributing memberships at \$25 a year. Will librarians in Indiana assist the A. L. A. Special Membership Committee to find among philanthropic individuals interested in education, authors, women's clubs, universities, libraries, library staffs, library clubs or associations, or business firms, prospects for such member-

ships? Names may be sent to the Committee representatives listed below:

ORPHA MAUD PETERS, Gary.  
JAMES A. HOWARD, Hammond.

### Historic Indiana

The Indiana State Nurses Association has sent out to its members a reading list on Historic Indiana. They note that copies may be secured at libraries:

LaSalle, Lockridge  
George Rogers Clark, Lockridge  
Hero of Vincennes, Thomas  
New Harmony movement, Lockwood  
Town of the fearless, Snedeker  
Lincoln, the Hoosier, Vannest  
A Hoosier autobiography, Foulke  
Some torchbearers of Indiana, Dye  
Pioneer history of Indiana, Cockrum  
The Hoosiers, Nicholson  
The old crop in Indiana, Pratt  
State Park pamphlets  
Art guide to Indiana  
Sketches of Duneland, Reed  
Economic geography of Indiana, Visser

### WHAT NON-FICTION SHALL WE BUY IN A SMALL LIBRARY?

These books were recommended by Mable L. Deeds, Oxford Public Library, in her talk at the Lafayette district meeting.

#### Library aids

The right book for the right child: a graded buying list of children's books.  
John Day, 1933. \$2.50

White House conference on child health and protection. Children's reading; a study of voluntary reading of boys and girls in the U. S. Century. \$.75

Vitz, Carl, ed. Current problems in public library finance. A. L. A., 1933. \$1.25

#### Reference

Howard, J. F. Our American music.  
Crowell, 1931. \$6.00

Living authors; ed. by Dilly Tante. Wilson. lib. ed. \$3.75

## Philosophy and psychology

- Child study association of America. Our children; ed. by Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Mrs. Gruenberg. Viking. \$3.25
- Dimnet, Ernest. What we live by. Simon & Schuster. \$2.50
- Einstein, Albert and others. Living philosophies. Simon & Schuster. \$2.50
- Menninger, K. A. The human mind. Knopf. \$3.50
- Overstreet, H. A. The enduring quest; a search for a philosophy of life. Norton, 1931. \$3.00
- Pitkin, W. B. Life begins at forty. McGraw. \$1.50
- Young, Vashn. A fortune to share. Bobbs. \$1.50

## Religion

- Atkins, G. G. Religion in our times. Round Table Press, 1932. \$2.75
- Barton, Bruce. He upset the world. Bobbs. \$2.00
- Day, C. S. God and my father. Knopf. \$1.00
- Fosdick, H. E. As I see religion. Harper. \$2.00
- Jones, E. Stanley. Christ on the mount. Abingdon Press. \$1.75
- Layman's foreign missions inquiry. Commission of appraisal. Rethinking foreign missions. Harper, 1932. \$2.00
- Page, Kirby. Living creatively. Farrar. \$2.00
- Tittle, E. F. Jesus after 19 centuries. Abingdon Press. \$2.00

## Sociology

- Babson, R. W. Fighting business depressions; money making methods for these times. Harper. \$3.00
- Beck, J. M. Our wonderland of bureaucracy; rev. and enl. ed. Macmillan. \$3.00
- Chase, Stuart. A new deal. Macmillan. \$2.00
- . Technocracy, an interpretation. John Day. \$2.5
- Director, Aaron. Economics of technocracy. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$2.5
- Eddy, Sherwood. The challenge of Europe. Farrar, 1933. \$2.50

Fisher, Irving. Booms and depressions.

- Adelphi Co., 160 Fifth Ave., N. Y. \$2.50
- Lippman, Walter. The U. S. in world affairs: an account of American foreign relations, 1932. Harper. \$3.00
- Richardson, Dorsey. Will they pay? a primer of war debts. Lippincott. \$1.00
- Robertson, D. H. Money; rev. ed. Harcourt, 1929. \$1.25
- Roosevelt, F. D. Looking forward. John Day. \$2.50
- Simonds, F. H. The A B C of war debts. Harper. \$1.00

———. Can America stay at home? Harper, 1931. \$3.00

Taussig, F. W. Tariff history of the U. S.; 8th ed. Putnam, 1931. \$3.00

Woodward, D. B. & Rose, M. A. Inflation. McGraw. \$1.50

——— & ———. Primer of money. McGraw, 1932. \$2.00

## Science

- Ditmars, R. L. Snakes of the world. Macmillan. \$6.00
- . Thrills of a naturalist's quest. Macmillan. \$3.50
- Eddington, Sir A. S. The expanding universe. Macmillan. \$2.00
- . The nature of the physical world. Macmillan. \$2.00

## Useful arts

- Bogert, L. J. Nutrition and physical fitness. Saunders, 1932. \$3.00
- DeKruif, P. H. Men against death. Harcourt. \$3.50
- Haggard, H. W. Devils, drugs and doctors; the story of the science of healing, from medicine-man to doctor. Harper. \$3.50
- . The lame, the halt and the blind; the vital rôle of medicine in the history of civilization. Harper. \$4.00
- . What you should know about health and disease. Harper. School ed. \$4.00
- Kallett, Arthur & Schlink, F. J. 100,000,000 guinea pigs: dangers in everyday food, drugs and cosmetics. Vanguard Press. \$2.00

Pillsbury, M. E. Nursing care of communicable diseases; 2d ed. rev. Lippincott. \$3.00

Proudfit, F. T. Nutrition and diet therapy; 5th ed. Macmillan, 1930. \$3.75

Tobey, J. A. Riders of the plagues; the story of the conquest of disease. Scribner. \$3.50

#### Literature

Lewisohn, Ludwig. Expression in America. Harper. \$4.00

Orvis, Mary. Short story writing. Ronald Press, 1928. \$2.25

#### Poetry

Frost, Robert. Collected poems. Holt. \$5.00

Lowell, Amy. Selected poems. Houghton. \$3.00

MacLeish, Archibald. Conquistador. Houghton. \$2.50. (1932 Pulitzer prize)

Masefield, John. Poems. Macmillan. \$6.00

Millay, E. St. V. Fatal interview. Harper. \$2.00

Robinson, E. A. Matthias at the door. Macmillan. \$1.75

———. Nicodemus. Macmillan. \$1.75

#### Drama

Anderson, Maxwell. Both your houses. French. \$2.00. (1932 Pulitzer prize)

Mantle, Burns, ed. Best plays (Annual). Dodd. \$3.00. (Least expensive way to furnish new plays)

#### Travel

Beebe, William. Nonsuch; land of water. Harcourt. \$3.50

Chamberlin, W. H. Soviet Russia. Little, 1931. \$3.50

Chase, Stuart & Tyler, Marian. Mexico; a study of two Americas. Macmillan. \$3.00

Granger, Alfred. Chicago welcomes you. A. Kroch & Co., 206 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 1933. \$1.00

Halliburton, Richard. Flying carpet. Bobbs. \$3.75

Hulbert, A. B. The forty-niners. Little. \$3.50

Powell, E. A. Yonder lies adventure. Macmillan. \$3.00

Seabrook, W. B. Air adventure; Paris-Sahara-Timbuctoo. Harcourt. \$2.50

Van Loon, H. W. Geography. Simon & Schuster. \$3.75. (Entertaining combination of geography, history and travel)

#### American history

Adams, J. T. Epic of America. Little, 1931. \$3.75

———. The march of democracy. Scribner. 2v. ea. \$3.50. (v. 2 From Civil War to Franklin D. Roosevelt's nomination)

Allen, F. L. Only yesterday. Harper. \$3.00. (The 1920s)

Millis, Walter. Martial spirit; a study of our war with Spain. Houghton. \$4.00

Sullivan, Mark. Our times; v. 4, The war begins 1909-1914. Scribner. \$3.75

Turner, F. J. The significance of sections in American history. Holt. \$3.00 (1932 Pulitzer prize)

#### Biography

Bowers, Claude. Beveridge and the progressive era. Houghton. \$5.00

Nevins, Allan. Grover Cleveland. Dodd. \$5.00

Darrow, Clarence. The story of my life. Scribner. \$3.50

James, Marquis. Andrew Jackson: the border captain. Bobbs. \$3.75

Anthony, K. S. Marie Antoinette. Knopf. \$3.00. (Colorful and romantic)

Zweig, Stefan. Marie Antoinette. Viking. \$3.50. (Psychological and analytic)

Marie, grand duchess of Russia. Princess in exile. Viking Press. \$3.50

Davenport, Marcia. Mozart. Scribner. \$3.50

Munthe, A. M. F. Story of San Michele. Dutton. \$2.00

Josephson, Matthew. Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Harcourt. \$5.00

Steffens, Lincoln. Autobiography. Harcourt. \$3.75

Steigman, B. M. The unconquerable Tristan; the story of Richard Wagner. Macmillan. \$3.00



Waln, Nora. House of exile. Little. \$3.00.  
(Chinese social customs)

**\$1.00 Reprints Always Popular**

Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., \$1

Darrow, F. L. New world of discovery

DeKruif, Paul. Hunger fighters

———. Microbe hunters

Dorsey, G. A. Hows and whys of human behavior

———. Why we behave like human beings

Fay, Bernard. Franklin

Hindus, Maurice. Humanity uprooted

Levine, I. D. Stalin

Ludwig, Emil. Bismarck

Maria, grand duchess of Russia. Education of a princess

Sandburg, Carl. Abraham Lincoln

Slosson, E. A. Keeping up with science

Strachey, Lytton. Queen Victoria

Wiggam, E. A. The marks of an educated man

Boni, \$1

Russell, Bertrand. Education and the good life

Books of distinction, Grosset, \$1

Barton, Bruce. The book nobody knows

———. Man nobody knows

———. What can a man believe?

Chase, Stuart. Tragedy of waste

Repplier, Agnes. Mere Marie of the Ursulines

Harper, \$1

Robinson, J. H. Mind in the making

Macmillan, \$1

Browne, Lewis. Stranger than fiction

———. This believing world

Chase, Stuart & Schlink, F. J. Your money's worth

Jeans, Sir J. H. The mysterious universe; new rev. ed.

Lippman, Walter. Preface to morals

Modern library, \$.95

Dewey, John. Human nature and conduct

James, William. Philosophy

Schopenhauer, Arthur. Philosophy

Spinoza. Philosophy

Riverside library, Houghton, \$1

Bradford, Gamaliel. Damaged souls

———. Lee the American

Simon & Schuster, \$1

Dimnet, Ernest. The art of thinking

Star dollar books, Garden City Pub. Co., \$1

Anthony, Katherine. Catherine the great

Charnwood, G. R. B. Abraham Lincoln

Clendening, Logan. The human body

Durant, Will. Story of philosophy

Lamb, Harold. Genghis Khan

Lawes, L. E. Life and death in Sing Sing

Ludwig, Emil. Napoleon

Martin, E. D. Meaning of a liberal education

Shaw, Bernard. Intelligent woman's guide to socialism and capitalism

Strachey, Lytton. Eminent Victorians

Vallery-Radot, René. Life of Pasteur

Van Loon, Hendrick. The life and times of Rembrandt (R. V. R.)

### THE TECHNIQUE OF ART

Books in the Indiana State Library (Supplement to list in the OCCURRENT, April-June, 1930).

#### Anatomy

Bement, A. Figure construction . . . for art students, costume designers and teachers. 123p. Gregg. 1927

Braun, P. G. Figure composition. 123p. Bridgman. 1930

Calder, A. Animal sketching. 62p. Bridgman. 1926

Doust, L. A. How to sketch from life. 63p. Bridgman. 1929

———. A manual on sketching from life. 85p. Warne. 1932

Batton, R. G. Figure drawing. 350p. Chapman. 1924

Johnson, B. Figure drawing and portraiture in pencil, chalk and charcoal. 161p. Pitman. 1931

McCurrick, J. P. Leonardo da Vinci, the anatomist. 266p. Williams and Wilkins. 1930

Perard, V. Anatomy and drawing. Perard. 1928

Renggli, E. How to draw the head in light and shade. Pelham. 1927

**Caricature and Cartoons**

- Doust, L. Manual on caricature and cartoon drawing. 85p. Warne. 1932  
 Tarbell, H. E. How to chalk talk. 94p. Denison. 1924  
 Lutz, E. G. Practical graphic figures . . . cartoons and fashions. 184p. Scribner. 1925

**Color**

- Chase, J. C. An artist talks about color. 70p. Chapman. 1930  
 Gillum, L. W. Color and design. 207p. Gillum. 1931  
 Maerz, A. J. Dictionary of color. 207p. McGraw-Hill. 1930  
 Philipps, L. M. Form and color. 294p. London. 1915-25

**Commercial Art**

- Danvers, V. L. Training in commercial art; principles and technique with chapters on fancy costume designing. 178p. Pitman. 1926  
 Knights, C. C. Commercial art practice. 164p. Lockwood. 1927  
 Matasek, R. J. Commercial art and design. 286p. Bruce. 1931  
 Matthews, E. C. Commercial art and cartooning, 122p. Ogilvie. 1925  
 Wallace, C. E. Commercial art. 228p. McGraw-Hill. 1930

**Design**

- Adams, M. S. R. Modern decorative art. 249p. Battsford. 1930  
 Barker, A. F. Ornamentation and textile design. 31p. Stokes. n. d.  
 Bush, F. G. Design; its fundamentals and applications. 306p. Little. 1932  
 Chadwick, L. M. Fashion drawing and design. 262p. Scribner. 1926  
 Christie, A. H. Traditional methods of pattern designing. Oxford. 1929  
 Fenn, A. Abstract design. 20p. Scribner. 1930  
 Glass, F. J. Drawing design and craft work, for teachers, students, etc. 235p. London. 1927  
 Hambidge, Jay. Practical applications of dynamic symmetry, edited and arranged

by Mary C. Hambidge. Yale univ. pr. 109p. 1932

- Hartman, Emil Alvin. How to make fashion illustrations. 16p. N. Y. Paris, Fashion academy. 1932  
 Hornung, C. P. Handbook of designs and devices; geometric elements. 204p. Harper. 1932  
 Morgan, A. B. Elements of art and decoration. 120p. Bruce. 1928  
 Sleigh, B. Handbook of elementary design. 58p. Pitman. 1930  
 Traphagen, E. Costume design and illustration. 248p. Chapman. 1932  
 Varnum, W. H. Industrial arts and design. 248p. Manual arts pr. 1916

**Drawing**

- Beck, W. Self development in drawing. 281p. Putnam. 1928  
 Brahdy, J. and Landsman, S. Construction drawing; textbook of architectural drawing. 133p. Van Nostrand. 1925  
 Doust, Len A. A manual on figure drawing and fashion designing. Warne. 86p. 1932  
 Farey, C. A. and Edwards, A. T. Architectural drawing, perspective and rendering. 96p. Scribner. 1931  
 Geen, E. Pencil sketching. 85p. Pitman. 1930  
 Jacobs, M. Art of composition. 141p. Doubleday. 1930  
 Johnson, B. Figure drawing and portraiture in pencil, chalk, charcoal. 161p. Pitman. 1931  
 Linton, W. E. Drawing and construction of animals. 244p. Chapman. 1926  
 Lutz, E. G. Practical water-color sketching. 214p. Scribner. 1931  
 Salwey, J. P. Art and practice of sketching. 99p. Battsford. 1930  
 Seaman, G. W. Progressive steps in architectural drawing. 63p. Manual arts pr. 1919.  
 Svenson, C. L. and Shelton, E. G. Architectural drafting. 206p. Nostrand. 1929
- Painting**
- Bayes, W. Art of decorative painting. 268p. Scribner. 1927

- Cortissoz, R. *Painter's craft*. 473p. Scribner. 1930  
 Furst, H. E. A. *Portrait painting*. 155p. Lane. 1927  
 Lutz, E. G. *Practical landscape painting in oils*. 209p. Scribner. 1930  
 Richmond, L. *Technique of oil painting*. 143p. Pitman. 1931

#### Pastel

- Littlejohns, J. *Art for all (pastel series)*. 3 vols. Pitman. 1930  
 Popham, J. K. *How to use pastel, with notes on composition harmony*. 73p. Dodd. 1932  
 Richmond, L. *Technique of pastel painting*. 144p. Pitman. 1931

#### Perspective

- Butler, H. R. *Painter and space*. 178p. Scribner. 1923  
 Merington, R. *Object drawing*. 63p. Bridgman. 1929

#### Print Making

- Barry, J. J. *How to make etchings*. 64p. Bridgman. 1929  
 Beedham, R. J. *Wood engraving*. 43p. St. Dominic's pr. 1929  
 Cumming, D. *Handbook of lithography*. 368p. 3d ed. Black (London). 1932  
 Emanuel, F. L. *Etching and etchings; a guide to technique and to print collections*. 280p. Pitman. 1930  
 Faurot, W. L. *Art of whittling*. 91p. Manual arts pr. 1930  
 Flight, C. *Lino-cuts; handbook of linoleum-cut colour printing*. 51p. Dodd. 1928  
 Furst, H. *Modern woodcut . . . with chapter on practice of xylography*. 217p. Lane. 1924

- Hankammer, O. A. *Art of block cutting*. 157p. Lampe. 1930  
 Jackson, J. *Handicraft of wood carving*. 68p. Pitman. 1921  
 Leighton, C. V. H. *Wood-engraving and woodcuts*. 96p. Studio. 1932  
 Reed, E. H. *Etching: a practical treatise*. 148p. Pitman. 1914  
 Rowe, E. *Practical wood-carving*. 2 pts., elementary-advanced. 91p. 112p. Batsford. 1930  
 West, L. *Making an etching*. 79p. Studio. 1932  
 Woodcarving. 215p. Lippincott. 1921

#### Sculpture

- Rindge, A. M. *Sculpture*. 186p. Payson. 1929  
 Taft, A. *Modelling and sculpture*. 348p. Seely. 1924  
 Compiled by ANNA POUCHER.  
 May, 1933.

#### Indiana Documents Received in the Indiana State Library During March, April, May, 1933

- \*Health, Board of. Bulletin V. 36, No. 2.  
 \*Public Instruction, Dept. of. Report 1932.  
 State Prison. Report 1932.  
 State Sanatorium. Report 1932.  
 Charities, Board of. Bulletin No. 208, March 1933.  
 \*Governor's Message. Inaugural Address of Governor Paul V. McNutt, and Message to the 78th General Assembly.  
 \*Health, Board of. Bulletin V. 36, No. 3, March 1933.  
 Industrial Board. Report 1932.  
 \*Tax Commissioners and County Assessors, Board of. Proceedings 32nd Conference, Feb. 1, 1933.  
 \*Acts, 1933.  
 \*Conservation, Dept. of. Publication No. 123 "Clay Resources of Indiana" by George L. Whitlatch.  
 \*Health, Board of. Bulletin V. 36, No. 4, April, 1933.  
 \*Tax Commissioners, Board of. Intangibles Tax Acts, approved Feb. 23, 1933.

\* Not given to the library for distribution.

#### NEWS NOTES FROM INDIANA LIBRARIES

**Alexandria.** The Alexandria Lodge of Elks has turned over to Mrs. Ralph Bertsche, the librarian, a check for \$44.45 which represented the total proceeds of the benefit card party given by the lodge. The

proceeds go to the fund for new books and periodicals for the library, the purchase of which was in danger of being suspended altogether this year on account of the shortage in tax revenues. All of the expenses

of the party were paid by the Elks, and the prizes were donated by Alexandria business men.

**Bloomfield.** Miss Mary Lamb, who has been librarian of the public library for twenty-five years, will be succeeded, September 1st, by Miss Ruth Bynum.

**Carlisle.** At a meeting of the library board held May 4th, Mrs. Luella B. Wagner tendered her resignation as librarian. Mrs. Wagner has served successfully for nineteen years since the new building was opened in 1914. The library will be closed except on Saturdays during the summer. Miss Audrey Cox will take over the duties as librarian in September.

**Carthage.** Mrs. Ora D. Henley, who passed away June 7th, was assistant librarian for ten years at the public library.

**Centerville.** Under the will of the late Clara Houseworth, her library of one thousand volumes was left to the public library. Miss Houseworth, who was a teacher, had acquired many volumes of value to the library.

**Danville.** Death of Miss Lou Robinson occurred May 1st in Indianapolis following an operation at the Methodist hospital. Miss Robinson was librarian of the public library from its opening in 1902 to 1931 when she was obliged to resign because of her health.

**Decatur.** Miss Annette Moses, librarian of the public library since 1906 when it was first opened to the public, has resigned because of illness to take a much needed rest, which her years of faithfulness have richly earned for her. Miss Ruth Winnes will have charge of the library.

**Earl Park.** The library board voted to close the library during July and August, the regular schedule to be resumed September 1.

**Evansville.** Circuit Judge Spencer has ruled against the public library board in a suit seeking to establish a four-cent levy

for library purposes in all townships. The County Adjustment Board eliminated the levy last fall in all but Pigeon Township outside the city and in Union Township. Judge Spencer held that the levy should have been eliminated or allowed in all townships but that to change the tax books now would be too costly and complicated. He ordered the levy be collected in the two townships in which it was allowed, but held in a separate fund and paid back at the end of the year into the township funds.

**Fort Wayne.** Sixteen citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County, headed by Rabbi Samuel H. Markowitz, were appointed May 24th to serve on a Citizens' Library Committee, the purpose of which is to clarify public opinion on matters concerning the public library service, its needs, costs and accomplishments. It is felt that such a body of citizens active in the support of the library can be of great assistance in securing greater recognition of the library's place in the community tax setup corresponding to its service position.

"The citizens' library committee exists in order to speak for the library and make known to the general public its usefulness, its indispensability to the life of a community. That every public institution must necessarily decrease its budget goes without saying; but that other institutions should receive more consideration, simply because their work is more noticeable, is injurious to the moral and mental welfare of the community and a reflection upon the cultural standards which the community maintains. The citizens' library committee does not expect preference for the library. It does insist on fair and just treatment at the hands of the dispersers of public funds.

"On account of the cut in the tax levy for the support of the public library of Fort Wayne and Allen County for next year (1933-34), plans for curtailment in order to operate within the reduced budget have been approved by the board of library trustees," the librarian has announced.

"Unlike business houses and industries,



the work of the library does not decrease with a reduced income. On the contrary, the demand for library service has increased 30 per cent during the last year while the income has been cut 30 per cent."

In order to meet this emergency, it has been necessary to drop six librarians from the city staff, to cut librarians' salaries 24 per cent since July, 1932, reduce janitor service, reduce rent of branch buildings, remove telephones from branches, decrease extension work by discontinuing library deposits in factories, fire departments, and in some of the schools. It will also be necessary to operate the entire library system on a new time schedule.

There will also be a great curtailment of library service throughout the county outside of Fort Wayne. The levy for 1933-1934 was reduced to two cents and will probably produce an operating fund of 53 per cent less than the present year and 65 per cent less than for years previous to 1933-1934. There have been maintained five branch libraries, two reading rooms, 20 deposit libraries and school room collections in 92 schools. Twelve deposit libraries have been discontinued. On July 1, three full-time librarians and one part-time librarian were dropped from the payroll, leaving only two librarians at the county headquarters. At the same time the hours at the county branches and one reading room will be reduced to two days each week. The next school year it will be impossible to deliver the school collections to the schools as previously. However, it is hoped arrangements can be made for the school districts to send for and return the books, as long as there are books available.

More people have used the library, more books have been borrowed from the library and more books have been used in the reading and reference room in 1932 than ever before, and under this enforced retrenchment plan the library will continue to render as satisfactory service as possible under the existing economic conditions. These changes will become effective throughout the library system on June 1, and will continue

during the year provided the amount of tax appropriation to the library budget is all collected.

**Gary.** A summary of the dramatic collection in the public library has been compiled. Due to the fact that the Gary system co-operates closely with the dramatic departments of the Gary schools and furnishes a great deal of material for little theater movements the collection is of considerable size. Altogether there are approximately 2,600 volumes on drama, 2,100 in the adult and 500 in the juvenile departments. In the latter section the books are largely collections and short plays suitable for production by youngsters. In the adult section, there are 250 volumes of the same type. More than 1,000 of the books are in the literature section of the library, and there are publications of miscellaneous plays and dramatic criticism. Seven hundred fifty, in addition, are plays and criticisms on Shakespeare. There are 125 books on stagecraft and mechanics of play production.

William J. Hamilton has been appointed on the Lake County Board of Children's Guardians.

Miss Dorothy Catherine Letherman, order librarian at the public library, was married April 8th to Dickey LeRoy Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell will continue at the library. Both are former Valparaiso residents.

The Gary College library was organized at the beginning of the second semester, 1932, having rooms in the Horace Mann school where the college instruction is given. Miss Velma R. Shaffer was chosen librarian. The school has nearly 300 students and the library accommodates thirty readers easily. The book collection is rapidly developing, now numbering well over 3,000 volumes. All are cataloged and one feature of the cataloging is important. For over 4,000 titles listed in Shaw's Books for college libraries and in Hester's Books for junior colleges that are in the public library cards were ordered and placed in the college catalog, suitably indicating the location by stamping P. L. on the card. Seventy-five

periodicals, well balanced in selection, are provided. Something over \$8,000 has been expended in less than a year.

**Hammond.** With longer days and natural light extended by daylight saving, the board of the public library has voted to extend the opening hours from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. As a means of cutting light and heat expense the library and branches have closed at six for several months.

**Indianapolis.** New Democratic appointees in the supreme court library are: Miss Tella C. Haines, Sullivan, former member of the house, succeeds Miss Jessie Levy, Indianapolis, as librarian. Patrick Smith, Greencastle, was appointed assistant librarian to succeed Carl E. McMullen, and Miss Mary Ruth Smith, Russellville, to the post of assistant cataloger, held by Miss Ethel Sharp.

Miss Edith Adams passed away April 16th. She had been an employee of the public library for thirty-three years, retiring in 1918.

The resignation of Miss Harriet Manning in June of this year completed thirty-five years of service as branch librarian in the public library, preceded by thirty years of teaching in the schools of Indianapolis and Marion County. Her sister, Mrs. Ella Hazelrigg, resigned at the same time and a garden party was given as a farewell to them at the Rauh Memorial branch library.

The grounds of Rauh Memorial have been recently landscaped by the cooperation of the Indianapolis Park Board and the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners. A handsome hedge and extensive flowerbeds have been added.

Brightwood branch library moved into new quarters on July Fourth. The transfer from one rented store-room to another was made in three days.

*Readers' Ink* is being discontinued for the present as a measure of economy. Miss Edna Levey, formerly editor of *Readers' Ink*, is now giving full time to her new duties as columnist with the *Indianapolis Star*.

Miss Melbourne Davidson, graduate of DePauw University and of Columbia School of Library Service, who has been serving as a page for several months, was appointed to the public library staff, beginning July 1.

Miss Helen Cross and Miss Margaret Kent have resigned from the public library staff. Miss Cross was married to Paul Grubbs on June 20.

Miss Carrie E. Scott conducted the course in story-telling at the Recreation Institute held by the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies in May.

The present staff of the public library have received their re-appointments with salary cuts ranging from 11 per cent to 19.5 per cent of their 1931 salaries.

A new library room, furnished by the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees' Association, has been opened in the Rotary Convalescent Home of Riley Hospital. Library service is now maintained by the public library staff in both the hospital building and the convalescent home. This expansion in service has been made possible by the assistance of the Rotarians, the Riley Cheer Guild and many other interested friends and organizations all over the state.

Miss Frances Aileen Yorn was married to Dr. Toyozo Wada Nakarai, June 22, in Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Nakarai has held positions in Butler University, the state and the public libraries and for the past few years in the Avery architectural library at Columbia University. Dr. Nakarai is a professor at Butler.

Under the authority of the administration's reorganization bill, a number of changes in the state library staff have been made by Governor McNutt. The library is placed in the Department of Education under the Board of Education. The State Library and Historical Board was continued. The members of the State Library Building Commission were all reappointed to continue until the new library is completed. Miss Nellie Bredehoft was replaced by Miss Helen Rogers of Rockville, Miss Florence Venn by Mrs. Marie LaGrange of

Franklin, Miss Muriel Mercer by Miss Louise Love of Terre Haute, Miss Elizabeth Carpenter by Miss Margaret Turk of Terre Haute, Mrs. Norris Moon by Miss Elizabeth Martin of Wolcott, Miss Mildred Stoler by Miss Hazel Whiteleather of Columbia City. Several new assistants were added to the staff in preparation for removal to the new building. They are Miss Frances Carr of Columbus, Miss Fern M. McKesson of Plymouth, Miss Frances McNulty of Crawfordsville, Miss Ruby A. Hires of Rushville, Miss Dorothy Hurst of Indianapolis, Miss Vivian Bible of Waynetown, and Mrs. Louise Williams of Indianapolis.

**Lafayette.** Purdue University library announces the appointment of Lloyd W. Josselyn as reference librarian, beginning May 1st. Mr. Josselyn is well known among librarians, having been in charge of the public libraries of Jacksonville, Florida, and Birmingham, Alabama, and more recently vice-librarian of the Buffalo public library. Previous to his public library experience he had been assistant librarian of Brown University and librarian of the University Club, Chicago. Indiana librarians cordially welcome Mr. Josselyn.

**Lebanon.** Miss Lucille Clay, the assistant librarian, was named acting librarian during the enforced absence of Mrs. Cora O. Bynum, who was confined to her home by illness. Mrs. Bynum has recovered and is able to be at the library again.

**Logansport.** Mrs. Edward Hayes resigned from the Logansport public library staff March 31. Mrs. Hayes was formerly Miss Lorena Senn, whose marriage to Mr. Hayes occurred June 21, 1932. Miss Arlene Boatman (summer school, 1931) succeeds Mrs. Hayes.

**Marion.** The importance of the Marion public library to the community never became more emphasized until recently when it was feared that because of the shortage of funds that it might become necessary to temporarily close or curtail the facilities.

Every effort is being made to keep the institution open until the banks eliminate or reduce the restrictions, or until other arrangements can be made so that the library's resources can be made available.

A single visit to the institution will convince the most skeptical of its importance. The writer spent an hour or so in the library Saturday. He found the reading rooms crowded with men, women and children. There was hardly room to get around. He found that the children's room was crowded. He found long lines of people surrounding the desk where books are borrowed. He found dozens of people browsing among the stacks where the books are kept. He saw people there in all walks of life, the rich and poor, the old and young. He talked with people who said that they were educating themselves in the library. He met two young men who declared they were trying to get the equivalent of a higher education through self-application. He found a dozen or so of the most humble people seeking information along social and cultural lines. Everywhere there was evidence of people who wanted to improve their station in life.

The library, outside of the church and school, is the most important institution in the community. Officials and all others should, even to the point of sacrifice, cooperate in making this great program possible. No barrier should be permitted to block this great channel of entertainment, education and opportunity. Men may talk about community advantages and facilities until the end of time but they will never convince us that any of them mean as much as a library which offers its privileges to men and women not of school age, as well as to those in school.—*Marion Chronicle-Tribune.*

**Mishawaka.** The city council has approved a plea by the library board to be allowed the same low rates for electric power as paid by the school city and other non-commercial units. It will mean a saving of over fifty dollars a year to the library.

**Mitchell.** The board has reluctantly decided to close the library during July and August. A low rate and decrease in tax collections will make it necessary to curtail opening hours after September 1st also.

**Monticello.** The library hours are from 12 to 6 and 7 to 9 every day except Friday, when the library is closed at 6 p. m. This corrects the statement made in the last issue.

**Muncie.** The public library reports 27,642 registered borrowers for the fiscal year 1932, total volumes 76,011, circulation 511,960, and expenditures \$28,890. For the first time in the history of the library the circulation exceeded the half-million mark. A four-page folder report was issued with illustrations of the library buildings.

Miss Grace Arthur, reference librarian, has been given a leave of absence to study at the Illinois University School of Library Science during the summer. Miss Florence Bly of the juvenile department returned from the same school in June.

**Noblesville.** Seven charcoal and crayon drawings from the collection of Worth Brehm, a former Noblesville boy, have been received at the public library as a gift from the Brehm estate. His death occurred five years ago. Two of the drawings illustrate Tarkington's *Penrod* and *Sam* and two are scenes from Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer*.

**Owensville.** The board has shortened the hours during the summer months by closing at 6 p. m. except on Saturday. A campaign for gifts resulted in receiving over 200 books, subscriptions to several magazines by local clubs, the gift of an oil painting, and of a plaster model by Robert Davidson of Indianapolis. This is the cast of a head of Patty Jameson, grand-niece of Booth Tarkington, made for the family by Mr. Davidson in 1928.

**Paoli.** The public library is to be closed evenings during the summer months as an economy measure. A shelf of new fiction for rental will be provided also.

**Plymouth.** A young man was recently caught making off with a book at the public library. When his room was searched it was found to contain 25 volumes of western fiction from the local library and an Illinois library.

**Princeton.** Miss Anna Wright who for many years was librarian of the public library died April 16th. She had been an invalid for several years and was the last member of a pioneer Princeton family.

**South Bend.** The public library has issued an eight-page folder which details the service and rules of the library in a complete and attractive manner. Two rules are suggestive: "Any one who lives, attends or teaches school in South Bend, or pays taxes on property situated within the city limits may borrow books free." "Any one living in St. Joseph County outside of communities in which a tax is levied for the maintenance of a library, or any one employed in this city and living outside of South Bend may borrow books from the main library or any of its branches by annual payment, in advance, of \$1.00."

The university library at Notre Dame was greatly enriched when the new Frederick H. Wickett Memorial Art gallery was opened in June. The collection consists of renaissance wood carvings, rare Venetian processional lamps, paintings and objects that once graced the palaces of the De Medicis and the Borgias. The presentation was made by the widow, Mrs. Alice Wickett of Chicago, and accepted by Dr. Cavanaugh, former president of the university.

**Vincennes.** The book election held by the public library last summer as part of its vacation reading project has received national attention. Anna Steese Richardson, director of the Good Citizenship Bureau of the *Woman's Home Companion*, called attention to it in her May article, entitled "Vacation without overhead."

Carrying out its usual policy of keeping in step with the times the public library

will open its own Century of Progress through books.

The Century of Progress, or in other words, the public library World's Fair, to be held from May 25 to June 22, is hailed by the Staff as Vincennes' greatest event of the year. In accordance with international interest of the year the library is sponsoring the book fair as the summer reading vacation project.

Official pre-exposition guide books sent to school children and teachers contain accurate information on the project. A similar exposition will also be in progress at the same time at the branch on North Second Street.

One end of the library has been arranged as exposition grounds, where there is under course of construction, Travel and Transportation, Hall of Fame, Museum of History, General Exhibits and Indiana building, which are gaily painted modernistic buildings similar to those to be seen at the great Chicago Century of Progress.

The buildings, which are unfinished, will be completed during the book fair, with the children adding day by day to the construction with bright colored bricks received for each book read during the summer reading period. The brick has the name of the child written upon it and it is to be placed on the building, which more closely fits the type of book read.

The Enchanted Island also awaits the children at the library and the Court of Nations where they can see relics and souvenirs of other nations. Hollywood will also be found in the basement, with entrance to

be made only with the presentation of a ticket for each book report made.

The admission to the exposition will be a library card and sightseeing and inspections of exhibits will be free. The exposition will close with a pageant parade. The boy and the girl reading the most books during the period of the fair will be crowned king and queen. Other winners will form the Court of Nations to be featured at this time.

**Wabash.** Arrangements have been made to have the Wabash public library open each afternoon from 2:00 until 5:30, beginning with June 19. It has been closed since May 1, because there were no funds with which to operate. Interested people have found a way to raise the money to keep the place open part time, and Miss Della Tillman, the librarian, will be assisted by volunteer help.

**Whiting.** Because the public library has not the money to buy the new books for which its patrons are clamoring, it has decided to depart a little from customary practice and put in a daily rental collection. This collection will contain the most popular titles—both fiction and non-fiction—and will not be strictly a duplicate collection as it has been in the past. The books will rent for 3 cents a day and just as soon as they have paid for themselves they will be transferred to the free collection.

It should not be necessary to do this, but with the decreased appropriation and the delinquency in tax collection, the library finds itself unable to put the latest books on its shelves, while they are still new.



**JOINT MEETING  
INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION  
HOTEL LINCOLN, INDIANAPOLIS  
DECEMBER 7-8-9, 1933**

